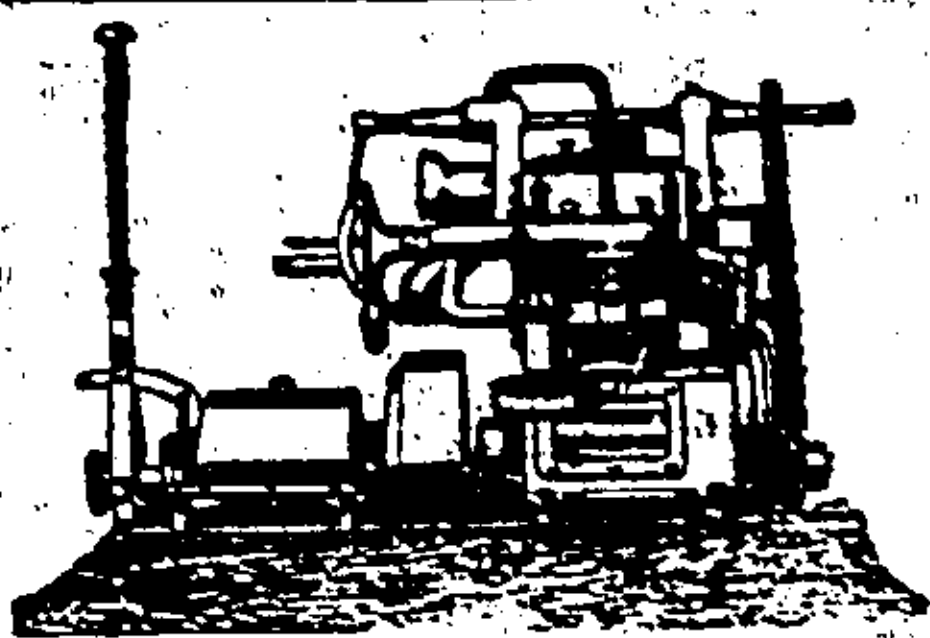


**The Colony's Health.**  
During the past week there were six cases of plague (one Indian and the rest Chinese), of which five terminated fatally. The non-fatal cases were two of diphtheria (both Chinese), three of enteric fever (one British and the other Chinese) and two of puerperal fever (both Chinese). Since January 1, there have been 27 cases of plague (two imported, of which 22 have terminated fatally).



## NOTICES.



## THORNYCROFT AND KELVIN MARINE MOTORS.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO  
DODWELL & CO., LTD.  
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

## THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

### New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:-

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,  
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,  
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO  
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.



## Malthoid Roofing

SOLE AGENTS:-

BRADLEY & CO., LTD. (MACHINERY DEPT.).  
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883.  
MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE MANILA ROPE

| 8 STRAND<br>1 to 15"<br>CIRCUMFERENCE | CABLE LAID<br>1 to 15"<br>CIRCUMFERENCE | 4 STRAND<br>3 to 10"<br>CIRCUMFERENCE |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.  
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

## LE MOS.

BROOKE'S  
FINEST

## LEMON SQUASH

SOLE AGENTS:-

## CALDBECK MACCREGOR & Co.

15, Queen's Road,  
TELEPHONE NO. 75

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

in which are vested the shares of  
THE OCEAN MARINE  
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

AND  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.  
The undersigned AGENTS for  
the above Company are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS against  
FIRE at Current Rates.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
Agents.

## Yorkshire

## Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The undersigned AGENTS for  
the above Company are  
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS  
against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
AGENTS.

## ASTHMA CAN BE CURED.

THEN why be half-suffocated, and sit up  
all night coughing and gasping for  
breath when a SINGLE dose of

### NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE.

will give you certain, prompt relief and  
ensure a good night's rest. This is  
the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered  
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and  
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken  
when necessary, effect a radical cure of  
this terrible incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON  
& Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent  
Medicine Vendors.

Price, \$2.50 per bottle.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

### PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

### LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. K. Ho, a Chinese graduate  
studied in America, has been a teacher  
of Chinese in the United States and  
this Colony for ten years.  
He has a good knowledge of the Chinese  
language and is prepared to give  
of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.  
He has also a good knowledge of English  
and French.  
Those who intend learning the Chinese  
language are requested to write, care of  
"Hong Kong Telegraph" office or direct to No.  
101 Wellington Street, First Floor.

## MEE CHEUNG

### PHOTOGRAPHER.

100 House Street. Telephone 1013.

NEW FILMS ARRIVED.  
CHEAP SALE.

## LEE KEE

BUILDING CONTRACTOR.  
DEALER IN SANITARY GOODS.  
MANUFACTURER OF MORTAR, TILES,  
FIRE BRICKS AND SANITARY STONE.  
EXPORTER OF BUILDING MATERIALS.  
Telephone No. 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224.  
Head Office: 21, Wellington Street.

## HOTELS AND CAFES.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

## PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.  
FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.  
First-class Hotel, noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cuisine under European Supervision.  
A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 12.30 P.M. to 1.30 P.M.  
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shopping people.  
For further particulars apply to:-  
P. O. FEUSTER, Manager.

## GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cuisine under European Supervision.  
A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 12.30 P.M. to 1.30 P.M.  
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shopping people.  
For further particulars apply to:-  
CHARLES MORRIS, Manager.  
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.  
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.  
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.  
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.  
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"  
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## STATION HOTEL.

KOWLOON.  
First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable terms.  
Apply:- THE MANAGERS, Kowloon.  
Telegraphic Address: "TERMOTEL" Code Used; A.B.C. 5th Edn.

## PRIVATE HARTING HOTEL.

AUSTIN ROAD, KOWLOON.  
EVERY Comfort. Large and airy Rooms, suitable for Married Couples or single Ladies or Gentlemen. Excellent Cuisine under the Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.  
Tel. No. K 295. MRS. E. O. MURPHY, Proprietress.

## NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1916, under new proprietorship and Management. The Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric light and Fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to:-  
THE MANAGER.  
Telegraphic Address "Phonix."

## Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.  
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and  
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.E.)

## ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Our Bread is made from the Best Quality Flour only and can be obtained and orders taken at  
MR. WEE'S DAIRY, 14, Peking Road, ON LEE Comproder, Haploong Road, KUNG CHEONG Comproder, Haploong Road, KWONG FOOK Comproder, Haploong Road, KWONG YUEN MOW Comproder, Haploong Road.  
Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the best Tiffins and Dinners for Men and Women. Price one Dollar Each, or 50 Meals for \$50.00 good for any meal, or 10 Cakes up to 75 cents.  
We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first class Quality. Try our own make Fort Bannan and Fort Fins. Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Ground Daily and put up in 1 lb. Tins at 50 cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lipton's Tea. Liqueurs and soft drinks of every description.  
Just give us a Trial and you will be more than satisfied.

R. J. HOWARD, Sole Proprietor.

## NOTICES.

## DRAGON MOTOR CAR Co.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.  
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the  
OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUMBULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 25, NATHAN ROAD, TEL. 422.

PROPRIETOR, C. LAURISSEN.

Tel. 482.

## FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

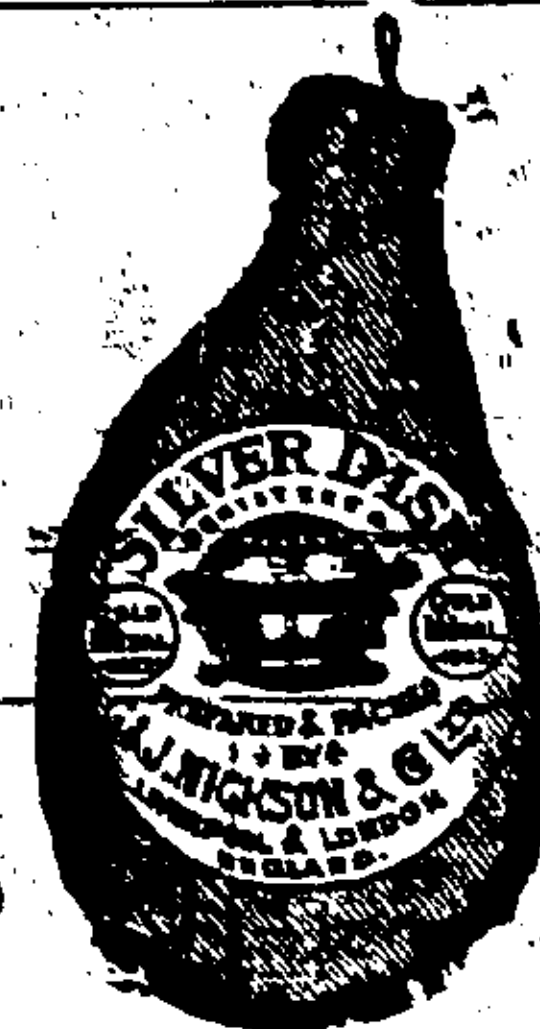
## NOTICES.

## HAMS

EVERY

HAM

GUARANTEED



## "SILVER DISH"

BRAND.

QUALITY  
CANNOT BE  
SURPASSED

## THE JUNGNER ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR.

Strong, solid and compact. Iron and Nickel Electrodes with caustic potash in strong iron box. Minimum use of materials. May be charged a thousand times without lowering its efficiency; may be charged and discharged in minimum time and to its full extent without injury. May be kept unloaded for any length of time and is absolutely safe from self-discharging when left loaded and out of use. Salt water has no injurious effect on the accumulator. An ideal accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ACCUMULATORS AND CELLS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF  
THE "NIFE" LANTERN.  
AN ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR HAND-LANTERN  
(SWEDISH MAKE)  
HAS JUST ARRIVED.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:-

A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO., LTD.  
Telephone No. 171. YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR).

## IZAL IZAL



### THE UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT

is the result of years of experiment and scientific research. The safest and most economical of efficient disinfectants-mixes equally well with salt, brackish and fresh water.

ONE GALLON IZAL MAKES  
400 GALLONS EFFICIENT DISINFECTING FLUID  
WHOLESALE AGENTS:-  
W. R. LOXLEY & CO., YORK BUILDINGS.

### JUST ARRIVED

## "Indian" Motorcycles

### ALL MODELS

"COUNT THE INDIANS ON THE ROAD."

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 24 H.P. Lightweight opposed cylinders     | Price \$500.00 |
| 5 " Little Twin                           | ... \$650.00   |
| 7-9 " Big Twin Powerplus                  | ... \$750.00   |
| 7-9 " Big Twin Powerplus (Electric Model) | \$850.00       |

Largest and most complete stock of Motor Cycles in Hongkong

## ALEX. ROSS & CO.

4, Des Voeux Road Central.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Nagasaki's Water Supply.  
A restricted amount of Municipal water is now being supplied to residents of Nagasaki.

New Y. M. C. A.  
Lady Beatty recently opened a new Y. M. C. A. hut at Leicester erected at a cost of \$5,000.

Making Them Useful.  
Religious objects in New South Wales, who are exempt from military service, will be employed on State farms.

A Concession.  
A rule of Harrow School that boys must not ride bicycles has been relaxed in favour of boys going to and from the allotments.

An Engagement.  
We understand, says the N.C. Daily News, that news has been received from Rome of the engagement of Dr. J. C. E. Murray to Miss Joyce Beart, daughter of Mr. Montague Beart, formerly Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's agent at Oboloo.

Austrian's Suicide in Shanghai.  
The Austrian subject named L. Soyka who was found at Kiangwan with a bullet wound in his head on Thursday afternoon, died yesterday morning, says the N.C. Daily News of June 23. An inquest was held by the Austrian authorities who found that the wound was self-inflicted.

Wealthy Japanese Curio Hunters.  
An auction of curios, including some very rare and famous paintings, which has been going on at the Nihonbashi Club in Tokyo, for several days, was concluded at midnight on the 11th. The total amount realised is said to be ¥4,957,780. Seventy per cent of the bids were made by rich men in Kwansai District.

Shanghai's Crow-Fest.  
If small arms firing is heard in the twilight hours, morning or evening, residents have no reason to be alarmed, observes the N.C. Daily News. It is only the police acting on complaints of residents, doing their best to put down the crow nuisance, by adopting the shot-gun policy initiated last summer on The Bund by Inspector Yanghan. This work has been done from time to time lately, but if any private citizen thinks he can assist in the good cause by shooting from his verandah, let him beware for Municipal Regulations prohibit the firing of arms. While the police don't particularly enjoy the "sport," they will be glad to do what they can, when complaints are made.

Enemy Munition Profits.  
The balance sheets now being issued by the German coal-tar colony concerns, which since the war have been chiefly engaged in the manufacture of high explosives and poison gases, show that they have been allowed to make considerable profits. The Badische Anilin and Soda-Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, has a net profit of \$1,222,000, as against \$324,000 last year, and is paying a dividend of 28 per cent, as against 20 per cent last year. The Farbwerke vorm. F. Bayer and Co., Elberfeld and Leverkusen, is also paying 28 per cent. The Badische Company states that the plant at Christianstadt for the manufacture of nitric acid from the air has been disposed of to a Norwegian syndicate. The Albert Chemical Works, Ammonberg, is paying 30 per cent, as against 28 per cent last year.

Railway Scandal Case.  
The railway scandal case, which has been for a long time under investigation, has at last come to a point for trial, according to Peking papers. The official investigation reports that the various accusations brought against the ex-Vice-Minister of Communications, as well as other railway officers of the Tientsin-Peking Railway, can all be substantiated, and that the charges against Wang Kewei, the ex-Vice-Minister, are especially serious. A mandate orders all officials concerned to be handed to the judiciary to be dealt with. Wang Kewei, however, fled long ago to Dairen. As to the Director and co-Director of the said railway they have been arrested. The case, it may be recalled, concerns the selling of railway cars from a Japanese concern on an absurd scale of profit, and the purchase of locomotives at inflated prices from a German concern.



## GENERAL NEWS.

**An Interesting Fact.**  
Le Matin says: "It is known for a fact from German orders that the Germans only relieve a division when it has lost at least 4,000 men."

**Alleged Political Corruption.**  
Mr. Macdonald, Attorney-General of British Columbia, who has been charged with receiving \$3,000 for campaign purposes, has resigned office.

**Generous Australia.**  
In response to the appeal of Lady Stanley, wife of the Governor of Victoria, on behalf of the British Red Cross, \$70,000 has already been subscribed.

**National Union of Clerks.**  
Owing to war conditions, says a Home paper, it has been decided by a vote of the members to abandon the annual conference of the National Union of Clerks, Norwegians and High Prices.

A great campaign against the prevailing high prices in Norway has been begun. It is urged that the Government should have absolute control over the sale of necessities.

**Dog Lovers.**  
"Dog lovers and dog owners" met recently in the Small Queen's Hall, London, and protested against any legislative measures which would result in the wholesale destruction of dogs.

**Honouring the Chronicler of the Dead.**  
The war correspondent of the Lokalanzeiger, who recently gave a description of the Corps Conversion Factory, has received the Iron Cross, Second Class, with a black and white ribbon.

**A Tragic Affair.**  
At Beverley the bodies of David MacDonald, 18, and Doris Hudson, 16, were found clasped in each other's arms in a local brook. A strong piece of leather fastened the girl's right arm to the youth's left arm. Both had been missing from their home in Hull since May 7.

**Handel's Will.**  
Musicians will be keenly interested in the forthcoming disposal at Sotheby's of the unique music library collected by the late Dr. W. H. Cummings at Sydeote, his Dalwich residence. It includes the famous holograph will of Handel, signed by the composer in full, with four signed codicils. The will contains the bequest to Mr. Christopher Smith (Handel's amanuensis) of "my large Harpsichord, my little House Organ, my Music Book, and five hundred pounds sterling." In the collection are relics of early English masters—Lawes, Morley, Carey, Playford, etc. Among moderns there is the M. S. score of Sir Arthur Sullivan's anthem, "Sing Unto Lord," written when the future Savoyard was a choir boy at the Chapel Royal.

**American Woman Shot as Spy by Germans.**  
Mrs. Katrina Couch, wife of the Rev. James Couch, of St. Francisville, Illinois, was shot recently as a spy by the German authorities, according to a message received by her husband from the Swiss Government. The message announcing the shooting was the first intimation he had concerning his wife for three months, during which time he had been vainly inquiring about her. Mrs. Couch, who was a native of Germany, left Illinois, six months ago, in order to visit her father in Hamburg. She appears to have got no trouble with the German authorities on account of letters which she had written to friends expressing hatred of the Hohenzollerns and declaring that the autocracy was becoming so burdensome to the German people as to render rebellion probable.

## NOTICES.

## Music on the water!



## Ask us about a Victrola for your boat.

How often have you felt the alluring charm of music on the water!

Probably you have in mind the exact place on your boat where you could put a Victrola. Drop in and see us about it.

Victrolas, like boats, come in many sizes, and we have a Victrola suitable to almost any boat. Our terms are such that you could not wish for better.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

MOUTRIE'S



N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

## THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN 25, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## SFT. 2IN. CANADIAN.

War-ration Problem For a London Hospital.

A giant who holds the British height record for the last 120 years is at present a patient in the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen Square, W.C., where he has been accommodated in a bed improvised from two ordinary beds. His name is Frederick Kempster, he is 8ft. 2in. in height and 25 years old, and he is suffering from Gauche's Disease, known officially as scolomergale, or inaction of the nerve-centre which controls growth. His size in boots is about 28.

Kempster is a Canadian, who was taken to the Colonies as a baby. But quite a normal baby, for the nerve responsible for the trouble did not cease work until Kempster was 12 years old, when he began to shoot rapidly beyond his brothers, and then beyond his father and mother, who are all of normal size.

He told a Daily Chronicle representative that three of his brothers are serving with the Canadian contingent. In a voice which is described as being "like

a sweet-toned cello played into a megaphone," Kempster told how he had tried to join the Army in England, where he had come from Canada for treatment of one of his legs, which was damaged during his work in a lumber camp. But, with a large sigh, he said there was "nothing doing," and finally he became the star exhibit of a show in Tottenham Court Road.

In the next bed to Kempster is a small boy who has never ceased to be astonished since the giant arrived. His admiration for the feat with which Kempster celebrated his entry is especially great. Seeing a pile of bread and butter, which he took to be his own share, the giant ate the lot. It was not till later that he learned he had eaten the whole ward's war-time breakfast allowance.

## New Italian Taxes.

In Italy a new tax of 51 per kilogram (2lb.) on the sale of coffee has been decreed. The Customs dues on tea, cinnamon, pepper, vanilla have been raised. The Excise dues on glucose have been raised 100 per cent., and the Excise dues on sugar have also been increased. A tax of 2d. per kilogram on the sale of common soap and 4d. in the case of fine soap has been decreed.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—NOS. 3 a & b ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—SHOP in Chater Road, next to Moutrie's. Lane at rear. Suitable for Offices. Apply—Clark & Co.

TO BE LET.—A FIVE-ROOMED house with Tennis Court in Minden Villas, Kowloon. A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, C. Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces. HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

HOUSES TO LET.—Wong-neichong Road. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—NO. 25, DES VOEUX ROAD, Central, 1st Floor (above the Dragon Garage) suitable for Offices, etc. Apply to—ALEX. ROSS & CO. No. 25, Des Voeux Road, Central.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

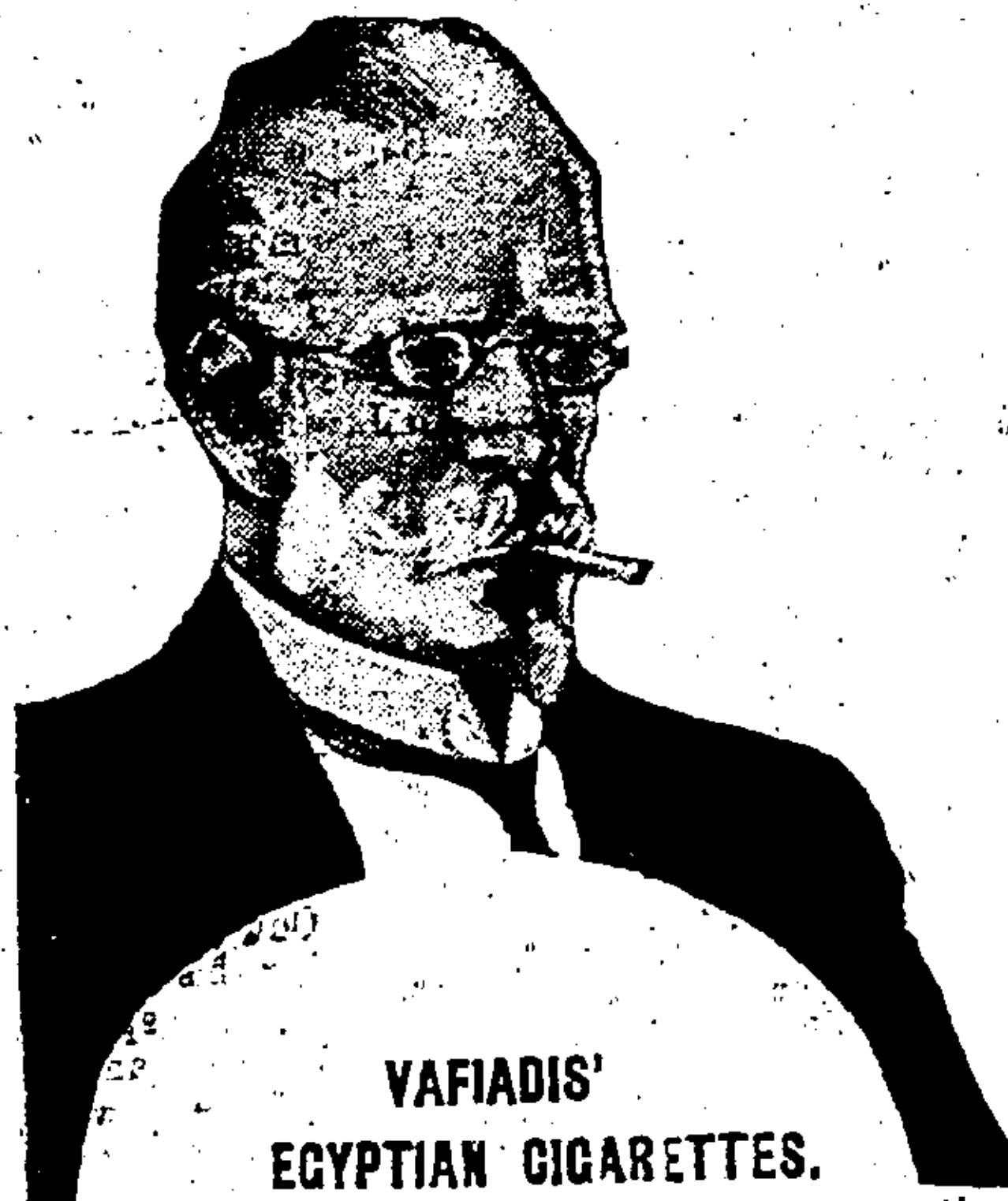
## WANTED.

WANTED.—A HOUSE 7 or 8 rooms with bathrooms, servants' quarters. Upper or lower level. Apply—W. R. clo Hongkong Telegraph.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—BICYCLE at a Bargain. New, coaster-brake. Complete. mud guards, lamp. Call any evening. 28, Grenville Road, Kowloon.

## NOTICES.



|                           |     |        |
|---------------------------|-----|--------|
| Imperial Bouquet per      | 100 | \$5.30 |
| Crown Prince              | 100 | 4.65   |
| "                         | 50  | 2.35   |
| "                         | 10  | .50    |
| Extra Fine (Grand Format) | 50  | 2.35   |
| Nectar                    | 50  | 2.35   |
| Yildiz                    | 25  | 1.10   |
| Club Size                 | 10  | .40    |
| Non Plus Ultra            | 100 | 3.60   |
| "                         | 50  | 1.85   |
| "                         | 20  | .75    |
| Superline                 | 100 | 2.40   |
| "                         | 50  | 1.20   |

SOLE AGENTS—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership to merely subsisting between the undersigned and MR. POON WAN KOCK carrying on business under the style or firm name of Union Trading Company in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere has been dissolved as from the 31st December 1916 so far as concerns the said MR. POON WAN KOCK who retired from the said firm on that date.

Dated Hongkong 27th June, 1917.  
(Sd.) S. M. CHURN,  
(Sd.) C. HONKEY

## NOTICES.

## MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, CIGARS AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yuenat

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road, W. Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Cigars are all fresh and of the first plot. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

## FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

CRUICKSHANK'S BLOOD MIXTURE. THE ONLY BLOOD MIXTURE WHICH CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES. IT IS THE ONLY BLOOD MIXTURE WHICH CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES. IT IS THE ONLY BLOOD MIXTURE WHICH CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

## CAST IRON

RAINWATER PIPES

AND FITTINGS FRANK SMITH &amp; CO.

6, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. 2299. HONGKONG.

## NOTICES.

## LANE, GRAWFORD &amp; CO.

**BARLING'S BRIAR PIPES**  
JUST ARRIVED.

TEL. 1741.

## BATHING COSTUMES

JUST ARRIVED

IN A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT STYLES

PRICES FROM \$2.00 UP.

J. T. SHAW

TAILOR &amp; OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

## THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

OF CHINA.

TEL 518 HONGKONG.

Head Office:

7 Jinkee Rd.

Shanghai.

and at

Hankow

FANS

IN

STOCK.



FIXED AND OSCILLATING FROM \$20.

NEW STOCKS OF 8' OSCILLATING DESK FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

TEL. NO. 1877.

TEL. NO. 1877.

## MACKENZIE'S FOOT RELIEF POWDER.

It is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.

PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

## THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

CHEMISTS &amp; DRUGGISTS

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

## Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scabies, Red Leg, Rheumatism, Itch, Swelling, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Fleshy, Blood Poison, etc. If you suffer from any of these diseases, you will find relief in the use of Clarke's Blood Mixture. It is the only blood mixture which cures skin and blood diseases. It is the only blood mixture which cures skin and blood diseases. It is the only blood mixture which cures skin and blood diseases.

**Clarke's Blood Mixture**  
WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a most remarkable collection of testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success. See pamphlet round bottle.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and gives no ill effects. It is the only blood mixture which cures skin and blood diseases. It is the only blood mixture which cures skin and blood diseases. It is the only blood mixture which cures skin and blood diseases.



## DEWAR'S

"Imperial Institute"

## SCOTCH WHISKY

The Whisky of your forefathers.

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE No. 616

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

## BIRTH.

GARDARIN.—On June 26, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Gardarin, a son.

## DEATHS.

WOODHEAD.—Charles Woodhead on the 2nd July, at Canton, aged 30 years, the result of a bathing accident. Funeral to-day, July 3, at Happy Valley, at 5 p.m.

DAVISON.—At Bedford, England, on 2nd July, 1917, Denis William Stanbridge, aged 7 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Davison, Kowloon Dock.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1917.

## A DRAMATIC TURN.

In the sense that one is always prepared for anything happening in the political life of China, the news that the young Manchou Emperor, Hsuan Tung, has ascended the Throne as "Constitutional Monarch," will not cause any very great surprise. Viewed, however, from other standpoints, the development may rightly be described as sensational and as an event of the deepest significance. The coup is surprising in that it has been sprung upon the nation and upon the whole world with very little, if any, warning that such a turn of events was likely. Yet now that it has occurred, we are able to see in truer perspective the happenings which have of late been convulsing political circles in the North.

It will be recalled that the origin of the recent upheaval in Peking was the question of the expediency or otherwise of China making a formal declaration of war on Germany. Opinions on this issue were sharply divided, but in the wranglings which resulted, the main issue became obscured until the unrest developed into a trial of strength between the President and the Military, represented by the Northern Tzuhsans, which ended in a distinct victory for the latter. Li Yuan hung, being compelled by force of circumstances to yield to the demands of the military faction. But the trouble did not end there, and on the face of things it looked as though there was to be the usual scramble for power between the conflicting elements, the situation being rendered all the more ominous from the fact that the Southerners openly avowed their intention of joining issue with the Northerners. Out of this characteristic squabbling has now arisen a dramatic development, which, by its very nature and completeness, must obviously have been long and carefully planned. The central figure of the picture is the notorious General Chang Fung, who led the military cause and who, with his pig-tailed troops, has probably had more to do with the restoration of the boy Emperor than any other man. All along, Chang Fung has been an ardent pro-Monarchist, and he has openly paraded his opinions in this regard. He has never been trusted by the stalwarts of Republicanism, who have viewed his growing power with no little apprehension. He, to-day, more than any other man, will be viewed by them as the arch villain of the piece.

To us in Hongkong, the point naturally occurs as to what the political leaders in South China will say to the news of the re-enthronement of the deposed Manchou Emperor. That they will accept the intelligence with complacency and indifference is too much to expect. But the biggest surprise of all for them will be the appointment of Luk Wing-ting as Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, for Luk has always been regarded as a strong and determined anti-Monarchist. The whole business, therefore, can only serve, we imagine, to widen the breach between North and South. So far as the actual effort of the change goes, we do not know that it will mean much. Since the deposition of the boy Emperor, China has been a Republic in name only. She was decidedly not ripe for Republicanism on the overthrow of the Manchus, nor is she ripe for it now. Indeed, the doubt may be expressed whether Republicanism, an essentially modern Western growth, can ever be successfully transplanted into China. It is foreign to the outlook of the people. A limited Monarchy, we have always held, is the form of government best suited to the country. But while there has always been a considerable bulk of Chinese opinion leaning in this direction, there has been a very natural aspiration, with which we can fully sympathize, that the ruler should be of the same race as the ruled. The present Emperor, being a Manchou, does not meet that condition, and, for that reason, we shall probably witness a stronger and more widespread resentment against the latest developments than we should have had the nominee been of Chinese blood. What the upshot of the startling events now occurring will be, none can tell. But the signs of the times seem to point in the direction of grave happenings in this land of perpetual internal unrest and distraction.

## Kowloon Extortion.

It was satisfactory to read recently that a resident had gone the length of prosecuting a trio of Kowloon ricksha coolies for refusing to accept him as a fare. As every Kowloonite knows, the coolies over there are in the habit of "aising up" residents as they come off the ferry and studiously ignoring "the fire-cent man." This the defendants apparently did in this particular case, and they have had to pay a dollar each out of their earnings for their impertinence. The whole trouble arises, of course, through the coolies having been spoiled by being much over-paid. The legal fare in Kowloon is five cents for a quarter of an hour and fifteen cents for half an hour. There is no ten-cent fare, as in Hongkong. Practically every resident lives within a five or six minutes' run from the ferry, but because a custom has grown up to pay ten cents, the coolies now discriminate against the man who, though only paying half that amount, is giving the ricksha-puller quite double his due. If the trouble continues much longer, Kowloon residents might do worse than mutually agree to keep strictly within the legal rate. Give these coolies an inch, and they will take a mile.

## Russia's Offensive.

At last, Russia's Army seems to have awakened to a true sense of its responsibilities, not only to Russia, part of which is still invaded by the enemy, but to the Allies to whom in honour, as well as their own true interests, they are pledged. It was doubtless inevitable that, at the time of the overthrow of the Romanoff Dynasty, the Army, in common with many other Russian institutions, should become disorganised and that by a section of it an armistice should at the time be considered as the most expedient step. Now that the so-called "fraternising" has been indulged in, and the Russian leaders have had an opportunity of impressing upon the troops the transparent incongruity of demoralised Russia having anything in common with autocratic Germany, the Russians have taken the lesson to heart, have repelled the blatherings of the German intriguers, and have once again thrown down the gauntlet to the enemy of freedom.

## Two Hopeful Signs.

The latest telegrams point to two facts that may justly be considered as being pregnant of hope for Russia's immediate future, and as an assurance of at least part of the Russian Army's determination to continue the conflict with the enemy and to assist in doing what honour demands Russia should do. One of the facts alluded to is the reference to the "rounding-up" of recalcitrant troops, whose idea of their duties towards their country or of an armistice seems to be based upon strange assumptions. The democratic character of the new regime makes it perfectly apparent that between new Russia, with its modern ideas of government, and Germany, with its submission to the mediaeval-like tyranny of the Hohenzollerns, there can be nothing in common. Therefore it is hopeful that what appears to be the best part of Russia's Army is determined to impress this fact upon those who are less enlightened. So far they have been successful, as we read of a cavalry regiment successfully dealing with certain divisions which refused to "fall in." Those that are not with us, are against us, should be the maxim that should inspire those leaders of new Russia and particularly those endeavouring to cause recalcitrant troops to entertain a better conception of what is rightly expected of them. The other fact is much more pleasing to dwell upon, and regarding it, it is regrettable that the news is so meagre. It is that the Russians have seriously set about the resumption of the offensive in Galicia. So far as at present known, the Russians have attacked vigorously in the vicinity of Stanislaw and at several other points on the Galician front. What measure of success has been attained is not yet stated, but the remark by a well-known Berlin journal bearing upon the violence of the Russian artillery activity, and to the fact that they appear to be well-munitioned, is significant and augurs well for the future.

## DAY BY DAY.

EVERY LITTLE SCRAP OF KNOWLEDGE, HOWEVER SUPERFICIAL, LIKE THE FOOD THE BIRDS PICK UP IN THE FOREST, IS WORTH SOMETHING.—Mr. H. A. L. Fisher.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is American Independence Day.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 6.5/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

A Fall. A coolie, who fell from some scaffolding on which he was at work has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

Big Theft. An accountant in business at 62, Queen's Road West has reported to the Police the loss of \$3,340 from his safe, which was opened by means of a duplicate key.

Alleged Opium Possession. At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with unlawfully possessing 29 tins of opium, in Gilman Street. The case was adjourned.

Motor Accident. A Chinese has been conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from slight injuries to the face owing to having been knocked down by a motor car in Queen's Road West.

Macdonnell Road Fire. Yesterday the Fire Brigade was called out to attend a fire at 4, Macdonnell Road, the residence of Mr. E. M. Raymond. The fire was the result of an explosion of gas in a patent heater. Only slight damage was caused.

Alleged Snatching. A ricksha coolie, employed by Dr. Harston was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a purse containing \$50, which belonged to another Chinese. The complainant said he was walking along Jarvis Street when defendant came up behind him and took the money from his pocket, but he was caught whilst in the act. A struggle followed and the man was arrested. The case was adjourned.

## Interesting Motor Case.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, an Indian chauffeur in the employ of Mr. Lau Chu-pak was charged with driving his car on Qaine Road at a reckless speed on June 20, at 1.15 p.m., and also with knocking a man down while so doing. Defendant took out a cross summons against a Police Reserve constable, named Castro, who made the arrest, and against the coolie who, it is alleged, he knocked down, for assault. It was intimated that Mr. Leo D'Almeida, who had been instructed in the case by the constable, would not be able to appear this morning, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

## Gun Powder.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with unlawfully possessing 60 pounds of gun powder. Defendant was found carrying the gun powder, in Canton Road, Mong Kok Teal, it being covered with a bag. When a taking asked to search the basket, defendant dropped it and ran away but was soon caught. Defendant said a man asked him to carry the basket and he did not know what was inside. He pointed out the two men to the constable who arrested him, but he refused to arrest them. A fine of \$50 was imposed for having the stuff in his possession, and for not having it labelled a further fine of \$50 was inflicted.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending June 30, 1917:—

|              | Receipts for week. | Aggregate Receipts for 26 weeks. |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| This Year... | \$13,265           | \$344,649                        |
| Last Year... | 15,228             | 355,635                          |
| Increase...  | 1,963              | 11,000                           |
| Decrease...  | 1,963              | 10,000                           |

## THE LATE MR. W. G. HUMPHREYS.

Tribute by Union Church Pastor.

The service at the Union Church on Sunday morning partook very largely of the character of a memorial service to the late Mr. W. G. Humphreys, one of the Trustees, who had for very many years taken an active part in the work of the church. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald was the preacher, and at the close of his sermon he paid a warm tribute to the deceased's life and influence. The musical portion of the service was appropriate to the occasion, and at the close the congregation stood while the Funeral March was played by the organist.

In the course of his remarks, the Rev. Mr. Macdonald said:—As you all know, we had tidings just a few days ago of the death of one of the few Europeans who remain to an advanced age in the East. I refer, of course, to our friend the late Mr. W. G. Humphreys, who died at sea, suddenly, we must suppose, in his 75th year. It is difficult to think of him as having passed that great number of milestones of the journey of life, so buoyant and full of vitality he remained in many respects to the last, and keen in many of his interests. Though well past the traditional threescore years and ten, it certainly could not be said that the years in his case were labour and sorrow, for they had brought him many well-earned satisfactions and left him still the capacity to enjoy them. Forty-eight years of his long life were spent here, years of diligent work and close application, relieved, I think, by only three fortnights in the Home Country, and rendered possible only by the careful and regular manner of living which he early saw to be the only course by which even a strong constitution will sustain a man in health and capacity under the conditions which surround us here. I have often heard him speak of the change for the better which has come about in these conditions since the time when he came here as a young man. In those days, he said, there was almost no family life. The men mostly had to live in messes, and the only occupations for the evening were of the convivial kind.

Many a man feels the evil of such a state of things, but he possesses the force of character to break away from it, and his prolonged, healthy and prosperous life is an object lesson which speaks for itself to younger men. He passes from us an honoured citizen who had his place among the commercial pioneers, who lived to see the work of his hands established upon him and the promise passing on to children and children's children. His loss will be greatly felt throughout our whole Colonial Community, but it is fitting that in this Church we should make special remembrance of Mr. Humphreys, for during the last 20 years or so he was in faithful membership with it and intimately associated with its activities. When he retired from business he retired also from office amongst us, but when I came here four years ago he was one of the two remaining elders, chairman for the year of the Committee of Management, and also Sast Secretary and a Trustee of the property. I understand that for over ten years he held the office of Church Treasurer, and many here can testify as his colleagues that his duties were always faithfully and efficiently discharged, and that he was generous in his gifts as well as in personal service. I formed for myself the impression that his service to the Church was rendered without ostentation, unspiced by any seeking for pre-eminence, and I am his debtor myself for many kind and cheering words from the time he met me on board ship on my arrival onwards. His place here on Sunday was seldom vacant. Both morning and evening he delighted to frequent the house of prayer, and now we shall miss him as those are missed who are firmly "planted in the courts of our God." Fruitful in old age; full of joy and greenness; a great reward, an argument which

## THE LATE MR. C. A. WOODHEAD.

Tragic Death Following Bathing Mishap.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. C. A. Woodhead, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, which took place under tragic circumstances at Canton yesterday, as the result of a bathing accident which had occurred the day previous. The deceased had gone up to Canton to spend a few days with his friends there. He was employed in the Imports department of the firm in Hongkong.

It appears that a party of five men left Canton on Sunday morning for Shek Mao, a small place about seven miles up the river. Tiffin was taken aboard the house-boat there, and afterwards bathing was enjoyed. Most of the party had finished bathing, the deceased and a friend being the last two to leave the water. The deceased climbed to the top of the house-boat, saying that he was going to have a final dive. No-one was paying particular attention to him, and the first thing that the party knew of anything being wrong was some Chinese shouting to them. On looking round they saw the deceased lying listlessly in the water. He was at once got out and put aboard a motor launch. Deceased was at this time unconscious, but about a quarter of an hour later he seemed to revive a little. On arriving at Canton, he was at once conveyed to the Canton Hospital and examined, it being discovered that he had sustained an injury to the spine. There was a mark on the head, showing that he had struck the bottom. A telegram was dispatched to Hongkong for nurses, and a nurse was sent up. Deceased passed a fairly comfortable night on Sunday and seemed to be much better on Monday morning. At about ten o'clock, however, he was taken suddenly worse, and becoming unconscious, died soon afterwards.

The news of the sad affair came as a painful shock to the deceased's many friends in Hongkong, for he was a very popular and widely known resident. He first came to Hongkong from Bedford about four years ago, and entered the Imports office, in which he had been working ever since. Of athletic build, he was a keen Rugby player and was judged to be one of the game's best exponents in the Colony. He was a member of the Hongkong Golf Club and also belonged to the Hongkong Volunteer Corps. The funeral takes place this evening at Happy Valley, the body having been conveyed here from Canton. The cortege is due to pass the Monument at five o'clock.

Impudent Thief. A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at Police Court this morning, with stealing \$95. It was stated that a woman was changing some notes at a money-changer's stall when defendant rushed up and grabbed the money. A detective gave chase and he was caught. His Worship sent defendant to prison for six months.

speaks for godliness in a practical way without which to support them all our words are worthless. The end came as probably he would have wished, while he was still in the enjoyment of much physical fitness for life. Our sympathy is sincere and deep with our sister, Mrs. Humphreys, and her family in the severe shock they have had to meet, but for him it is well, as the end of life, however it comes, is for all whom the hoary head is a crown of glory, being "found in the way of righteousness." "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful: But his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he meditate day and night. He shall be like a tree planted by the streams of water, that bringeth forth fruit in its season: and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Americans think none the worse of President Wilson because of his love of golf. Yet until quite recently popular opinion in the States was strongly against this game. During Mr. Taft's campaign for the Presidency he told a meeting at Wolsey, South Dakota: "They say I have been playing golf, thus indicating that I am out of sympathy with the plain people. I want to state my case before the bar of public opinion on the subject of that game of golf. In Scotland golf is the game of the people, and in this country it is a game for people who are not active enough to play baseball or tennis. When a man weighs 295 lb. you have got to give him some opportunity to make his legs and muscles move, and golf offers that opportunity. It may be that it is the game of rich men, but I beg to assure you that a very poor man can play it. My friends were certain that if I could only come here and show you what kind of a man I am in appearance you would lose the impression that I am a dude."

"It may be so in Hampstead, but I've not heard of a similar experience elsewhere," is Dr. Davidson's rejoinder to Dr. Haddon's complaint that Sunday labour has half-emptied the churches and filled the fields. I was in Norfolk the other day, and farmers told me they were working neither their men nor their horses on Sunday. They did not believe their men could plough, roll, harrow, or drill any more acres on seven days than they could on six, and they were sure their horses couldn't. Sir Arthur Lee's appeal of two months ago, however, has sent thousands of farm hands with spades, forks, rakes, and barrows into their gardens or on to their allotments at all hours of the Seventh Day.

It was at the dinner-table of George Smith, founder of the famous publishing firm which has amalgamated with Murray's, that Charlotte Bronte met her literary hero, Thackeray. The story has a topical touch. They were placed opposite one another at table, "and," said Thackeray, "I had the miserable humiliation of seeing her ideal of men disappearing as everything went into my mouth and nothing came out of it, until at last, as I took my fifth potato, she leaned across, with clasped hands and fearful eyes, and breathed imploringly, 'Oh, Mr. Thackeray, don't!'"

When Lord French visited the little county town of Oakham recently to inspect the Bedford Volunteers, he found time to leave a horseshoe on the castle walls. From time immemorial the lord of the manor of Oakham has demanded a horseshoe from every peer of the realm on his first setting foot within the "lordship." The custom is carefully kept up, and the ever-increasing collection of horseshoes which hang on the walls of the hall of the castle number some 200, ranging in size from that of the ordinary racer to the Brobdingnagian proportions of a shoe seven feet long.

Popular tradition dates the custom from the time of Elizabeth. On her way to visit the great Lord Burleigh at Berghley by Stamford, her horse cast a shoe in the street, and in order to mark the event, the Queen there and then decreed that every royal personage or peer of the realm on passing through Oakham for the first time must give a horseshoe to the lord of the manor. On refusal, the bailiff was to have power to take one by force from the horse's hoof. As Lord French motored to the castle the bailiff would have been faced with a real difficulty if the Field-Marshal had not consented.

What suburban vendetta was hinted at by the following conversation overheard recently at a Fetter-Lane seed shop? Elderly Gentleman: "Have you any giant snuff-box seeds?" Saleswoman: "Not any, sir; but we have the dwarf snuff-box seeds, and dwarf snuff-boxes are much more lovely." E. G.: "Oh, good! I want giant snuff-boxes to annoy the man next door."



## THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

## HOPEFUL PROSPECTS.

## The German Retreat Analysed.

(SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH")

Now that, owing to the arrival of reinforcements withdrawn from the Eastern front, the German retreat has subsided and trench warfare entered a new phase, it is worth while to recapitulate the gains obtained and review the actual situation of the Allies in France.

## Gnawing Through.

It is known (according to a Reuter's message dated June 26) that between 90 and 100 enemy Divisions have been withdrawn from the battle since the beginning of the British and French April offensive, and, at a conservative calculation, these Divisions must have suffered at least 250,000 casualties. These casualties would, in fact, imply a loss of only one-fourth of the total strength of these Divisions, whereas it may be taken for granted that a still larger proportion of losses necessitated their actual withdrawal.

According to Mr. H. W. Allen, the well-known war correspondent, at the beginning of April last, there were 143 German Divisions in France, and 147 according to Reuter in a message from London, dated June 26. There are now 153 Divisions, or 155, according to the *Gaulois* (Paris, June 26) or to Reuter, (London, the same date). The variety of sources of information shows that these figures are very reliable. The conclusion is therefore that 253 Divisions, at least, were required successively by the Germans to resist on their Western front—namely, the 100 Divisions, or thereabouts, which were so much decimated that they were afterwards necessarily withdrawn, plus the 153 at present still opposing the Allies. Of course, particular Divisions may have been twice withdrawn and twice reformed, but this shows the strain imposed on the German Army.

Hindenburg had 43 Divisions of available reserves on his Western front; out of these, thirty-two were consumed by the Allied offensive between April 9 and 27, according to Mr. H. W. Allen's report; and a dozen Divisions, or thereabouts, is no more than sufficient for him to contemplate any powerful attack with a chance of success.

Part of these losses has become of some value to the Allies; in fact, from the 18th to the 30th of April, the French captured 21,350 prisoners, and British counted 19,343, making a total of 40,693 men, equal to four German Divisions. This rout led naturally to a big loss of German material also, during that same fortnight, namely:—

Heavy and Field Guns.—257 taken by the British and 180 by the French; total, 437.

Trench Mortars.—227 were accounted for by the British and 119 by the French; total, 346.

Machine-guns.—470 fell into British hands and 412 into French hands; total, 882, or more than the whole amount of machine-guns composing the armament of the whole Russian Armies in 1904, before the Manchurian contest.

Aeroplanes.—259 German machines were brought down by the British and 97 by the French during the month of April, making a total of 356.

These figures convey their own story and help us to form a more accurate idea of the considerable losses suffered by the enemy during his famous strategical retirement.

## Belligerents' Situation on the Western Front.

The British have extended their front on a length of 140 kilometres, or, say, about 90 miles, from the North Sea shores (Lombardzyde being one mile and a half north of Newport) and within one mile south of the harbour of Westende down to the northern suburbs of St. Quentin. The French front extends from St. Quentin to Rheims, Verdun (150 miles distant from St. Quentin), then goes round St. Mihiel to Pont-a-Mousson, Nancy, Parroy; here it makes a salient into Lorraine at Avricourt

and Cirey, then curves in again into France at Senones, Ban-de-Sapt, to enter Alsace near Ste. Marie-aux-Mines, running thence on the Alsatian slopes of the Vosges range, down to Thann, Dannemarie, Altkirch and Seppois, close to the frontier of Switzerland. All told, this front from St. Quentin represents about 570 kilometres, or 350 miles.

Everywhere along the Western front, except in its northern part, from La Bassée to the sea, the country is mountainous, especially south of Laon, east of Rheims, in the Argonne, round Verdun, at Ban-de-Sapt, and all through the Vosges. To start an offensive in these mountains would be a terribly dangerous affair. Verdun remains a practical proof of this assertion: considerable forces were engaged in an awful offensive only to obtain appalling losses and cruel defeat. Hindenburg therefore had the idea of attacking towards the bend in the front, at the most delicate point, at the junction between the British and French Armies, and he left only the required number of troops to hold the trenches along the front fortified by nature in the mountains. Our incessant and hard pressing assaults shattered his plan.

The result is that masses of the German Army are concentrated between the sea and the Suipe River skirting the Moronvillier heights, on a front of 170 miles. The British, including the Belgian Army, hold about 90 miles of it and the French, including the Russian Army, about 80 miles.

Facing the French, on their whole front of 350 miles as far as Switzerland, there are 102 German Divisions and though the German positions facing the French lines are naturally fortified, it may be safely supposed that the greater part of these 102 Divisions is used against the front of the present offensive between St. Quentin and Moronvillier. On the other hand, if we calculate that it is only reasonable that the offensive should necessitate three times more troops than on the less active parts of the front, then there must be about fifty-one German Divisions on the French active front of 80 miles and about the same number of German Divisions on the remaining portion of 270 miles, which is three times greater than the front from the Suipe to the Suipe Rivers.

In the same manner, to stand the British offensive, the Germans were obliged to mass 51 Divisions against the 90 mile-front from the sea to St. Quentin. Allowing the same proportion of German Divisions as above, to man the trenches from the sea to Ypres, which seems the less active part of the Northern front, namely six Divisions, then there must be forty-five Divisions concentrated between Ypres and St. Quentin, on a 60-mile front, or about 8,000 Germans per mile, giving an average of about five men to the yard in the defensive area.

To explain these figures, I would like to refer the reader to the report of Mr. H. W. Allen. This war correspondent, who is usually well informed, telegraphing from the French Headquarters on the 1st of May, gave the following estimate of the German Army situation; such figures were reproduced in the *London Daily Chronicle*. Mr. H. W. Allen says an infantry Company now rarely exceeds 150 men and the regulation strength of a German Infantry Battalion is to-day 750 men, though many battalions have actually no more than 600 men including about 100 auxiliaries. Now, a German Division consists of three Infantry Regiments of three Battalions of five Companies each, giving the following figures:—150 men per Company, in five Companies—750 men in the Battalion. Thus three Battalions of 750 men make 2,250 men per Infantry Regiment, and three Infantry Regiments of 2,250 men make the Division, 6,750 men. The Artillery of a Division consists of from 9 to 12 batteries; that is to say, an average of 2,000 men. There are also machine-guns to the number of 600 men. Reckoning one of two squadrons of cavalry, representing about 200 men, and finally support and men of the auxiliary service, say 800 men, in round figures this reduces the Division

to an average of 10,999 men; and these figures very often prove the maximum numerical strength of a German Division.

To get an idea of the vanishing scale of the man-power of Germany, we have only to consider the less active parts of the Western front. Fifty-one Divisions holding the lines between Moronvillier and the frontier of Switzerland, on a 270 mile-front, represent about 500,000 men, or nearly 2,000 men per mile, making an average of only about one man to the yard, or, exactly, seven men to every six yards.

To make it still more clear, were the Germans wishing only to double the garrisoning of this front of 270 miles, they would be of necessity, compelled to use the other 51 Divisions, making there a total of 102 Divisions. But where can these 51 new Divisions be taken from? They could come from nowhere but from the St. Quentin-Moronvillier front, which would be thus completely evacuated! And the result of such a manoeuvre would give the Germans only seven men for every three yards on their front from Moronvillier to the Swiss frontier, leaving a disastrous gap of 83 miles undefended! They would then have only about two men to the yard, whereas the French strategists calculate 10 men to the yard to resist or deliver an offensive. This shows the utter depletion of German man-power.

The truth seems really to be that there are only some 153 or 155 Divisions in the enemy lines on the Western front. I take this from Reuter's telegram of June 26 from London, and from the statement of the *Gaulois* of even date, and this including 12 Divisions of Reserve! In plain figures, this means that the Germans have now only 1,550,000 men to oppose the Allies in France and Belgium, whereas the British Army alone, in France, to-day, exceeds these figures! If we take into account that the French Army to-day represents still over 4,000,000 combatants; the Belgian, about 200,000; the Russian, about 15,000; the Portuguese 30,000; the American, one expeditionary Corps, the numerical superiority is now undoubtedly in favour of the Allies. We can now oppose four men to every German.

This of itself explains why the Germans are so anxious to avert the danger of a Russian offensive in the East, to save men for their armies and therefore to import labour by any means and from every where. Hence also their unceasing efforts to create a diversion at the rear of the Western front in creating diplomatic complications in Spain with their pirate ships, and starting a campaign on the necessity of increasing the Spanish Army. Against what nations would this increase be directed? A glance at the map will provide the answer, plainly showing who are the neighbours of Spain.

We must remember that the first German Army that invaded Belgium, Luxembourg and France numbered over 2,000,000 men of the best trained class. The Germans had then by far the numerical and material superiority. The above figures show that they lost irretrievably the former ascendancy and they lost the latter as well, since Krupp was obliged to start building new gun factories in order to create a new armament to counteract the tanks, the super-tanks and the new French 20-inch guns. They can, of course, build a new armament, but they cannot manufacture new men; the more that go, the less men they will get to man their war machines. The few men remaining must fight intensely, and Hindenburg himself was obliged to stimulate them in the following language:—"You know the stake and what you have to do. Look around you at the destruction of cities and fields, of forests and of countries, with which you see our own Fatherland threatened, and, in a worse degree, if we are not the victors!"

In face of these figures, it is easy to realise that the day will soon come when another collapse of the German front will take place. If they now do not shorten their front, it is either because the new positions to which they will have to withdraw are not yet ready, or because of the imminent danger of ordering, in the full

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage  
and  
the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK  
is  
SAFE MILK.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

## CHINA'S LATEST UPHEAVAL.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—What the late President Yuan Shih-kai, clever, able, and intelligent in a high degree, could not successfully accomplish, General Chang Fao, who has been aptly described as a man "of no tact or diplomacy and of less political sagacity," has been able to do. How has it been done? The explanation is simple. Yuan Shih-kai attempted to re-establish the Monarchy with himself as Emperor by a process, that was very ingenious but at the same time much too elaborate, and his attempt was made inopportune. Chang Fao, on the other hand, is an admirable example of the "poet's belief that 'fools rush in, where angels fear to tread.'"

Not that Chang Fao is precisely a fool, or that Yuan Shih-kai in any way comported himself angelically! Still it is perfectly clear that had Yuan adopted the drastic methods by which Chang has brought about his extraordinary coup d'état he would have been equally successful. There need be no doubt, however, that Chang's success will be of a very evanescent description, as it is impossible for China ever again to tolerate the Marquis. Chang Fao has overreached himself and will soon find that his triumph will be very short-lived. How he was tolerated so long by the Republicans when they were in the ascendancy will long remain a mystery. He was openly aggressive of their objects and has now opposed them most dramatically. The reply of the Southern Provinces will soon determine what is likely to be the result of this extraordinary "Chinese puzzle."

Yours, &c.,

J. I. M.

Hongkong, July 3, 1917.

## CHESS MATCH.

Saiyingpun School v. Middlesex Regt. (B. Co.).

Last evening, the members of the Saiyingpun School Chess team, winners of the Hongkong School Chess Championship for 1917, visited Mount Austin for a friendly match with B Company, 25th Middlesex Regiment. An enjoyable evening was passed, and after a keen struggle, the Saiyingpun boys won by 13½ games to 2½. The games on boards 1, 2 and 3 were particularly interesting and attracted a large number of spectators.

swing of a battle, a somewhat prolonged withdrawal on an important part of the front. I may conclude with a remark by General Cherdil:—"A further retreat at the present time could turn into a debacle, so that the actual limited but powerful counter-offensives of the Boches can only have in view either of these achievements: delay our advance till their new line of retreat is fully ready to receive them, or try to wear our offensive out till it resolves into a full more favourable to a new withdrawal." The lack of men in the German armies and the powerful means of attack of the Allies are the true reasons of the German retreat.

## TRAMWAYS FOR CANTON.

## A Petition to the Government.

We learn that the Electric Power Company at Canton has sent a petition to the Government to be permitted to institute an electric tramway system in the city, in the event of the city wall being demolished.

The proposed capital for the enterprise is two million dollars, and the concessionaires are willing to pay half per cent. of the profits to the Government.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENT.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY,  
the 7th, July, 1917,  
commencing at 10.30 a.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of Black & Brown Gent's Boots and Shoes, Tennis boots and shoes, Canvas boats and shoes, slippers, Ladies' Black and Brown shoes, Socks and Stockings, Real Panama Straw Hats, Silk mufflers, etc., etc.

On view from Friday, the 6th, instant.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
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|      | Comin' Thro' the Rye ... ..          |             |
| 2643 | The Vacant Chair ... ..              | (Baritone)  |
|      | Maid of Athens ... ..                |             |
| 2640 | My Ain Folk ... ..                   | (Contralto) |
|      | Love is Meant to make us Glad ... .. |             |
| 2641 | Because ... ..                       | (Soprano)   |
|      | O, Flower Divine ... ..              |             |

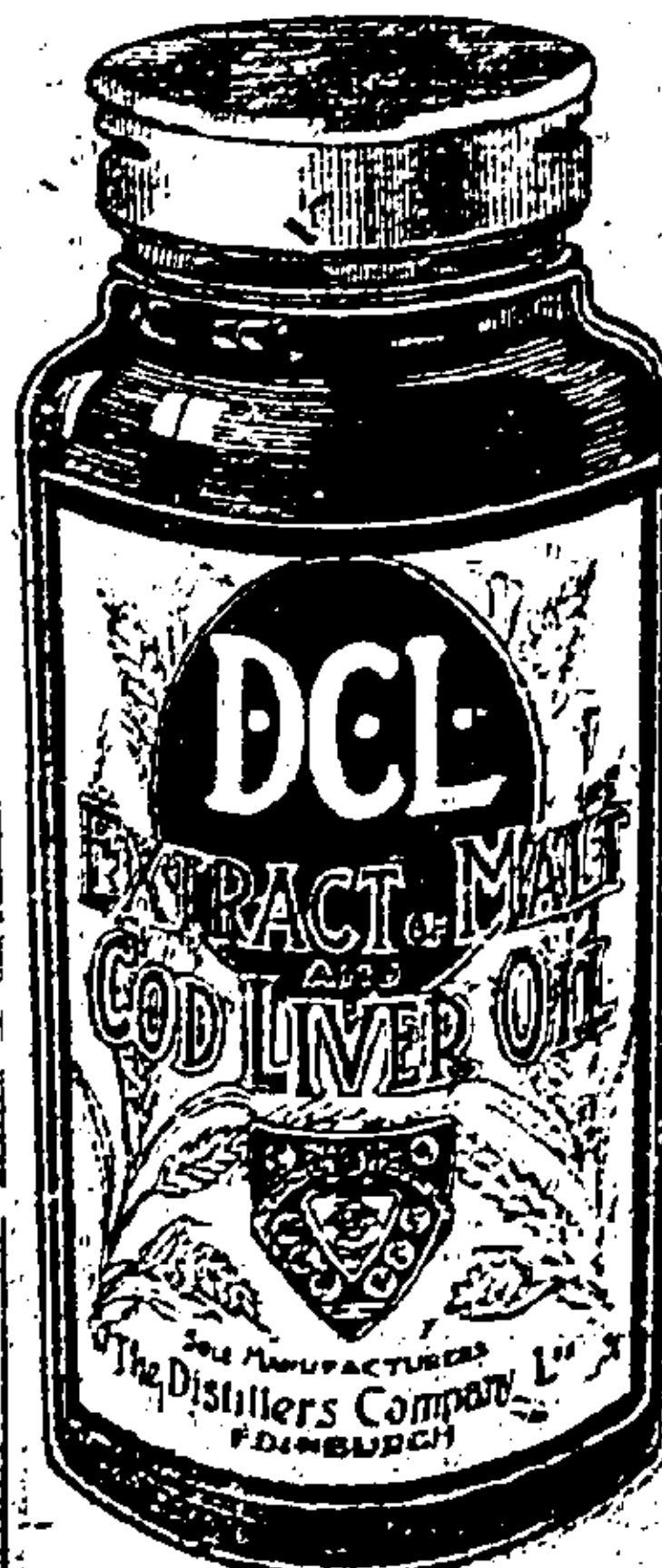
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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

| Destination.  | Steamers.                                    | Sailing Date                   |
|---|--|--------------------------------|
| LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, etc. | Shinaba Maru<br>Capt. Higo<br>T. 12,500      | (MON., 16th July, at noon.     |
| VICTORIA, R.O. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama. | Yokohama Maru<br>Capt. Terada<br>T. 12,500   | (WED., 1st Aug., at noon.      |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.  | Satsuta Maru<br>Capt. Itsuno<br>T. 16,000    | (SATUR., 14th July, at 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.  | Shitachi Maru<br>Capt. Tomimaga<br>T. 13,500 | (WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.   |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.  | Syo Maru<br>Capt. Takano<br>T. 12,500        | (TUES., 31st July, at 11 a.m.  |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.  | Ceylon Maru<br>Capt. Tsuda<br>T. 10,000      | (SATURDAY, 14th July.          |
| NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.  | Saki Maru<br>Capt. Yoshikawa<br>T. 12,500    | (FRI., 13th July, at 11 a.m.   |
| KOBE  | Moeyon Maru<br>Capt. Toki<br>T. 8,090        | (MONDAY, 2nd July.             |
| KOBE  | Jinsen Maru<br>Capt. Nagaya<br>T. 8,000      | (TUESDAY, 10th July.           |

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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

| Steamer.     | Displacement Tons & Speed. | Leave Hongkong |
|--------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Persia Maru  | 9,000 - 14 knots           | 3rd July.      |
| Korea Maru   | 18,000 - 18 knots          | 17th July.     |
| Siberia Maru | 18,000 - 18 knots          | 27th July.     |
| Tenyo Maru   | 22,000 - 21 knots          | 10th Aug.      |
| Nippon Maru  | 11,000 - 15 knots          | 25th Aug.      |
| Shinyo Maru  | 22,000 - 21 knots          | 7th Sept.      |

1st class to London G\$348. (£71.10.0), return G\$675. (£122).

to San Francisco G\$350, return G\$437.50.

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Steamer Anyo Maru

Tons &amp; Speed 18,500 - 15 knots Leave Hongkong 11th Sept.

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Telephone Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375.

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Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For                 | Steamers. | To Sail.              |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| SHANGHAI            | Chenian   | 4th July at d'light.  |
| SHANGHAI            | Sinkiang  | 5th July at 4 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI            | Anhui     | 8th July at d'light.  |
| HAIPHONG            | Kailong   | 7th July at 10 a.m.   |
| SHANGHAI            | Sunling   | 10th July at 4 p.m.   |
| SHANGHAI            | Shantung  | 12th July at 4 p.m.   |
| WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN | Kueichow  | 13th July at noon.    |
| SHANGHAI            | Yingchow  | 15th July at d'light. |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships: Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

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For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong July 3, 1917.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamer  | From  | Expected on or about | Will leave on or about | For               |
|----------|-------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Tjikini  | ..... | 2nd July             | 8th July               | SHANGHAI via AMOY |
| Tjibodas | ..... | in port              | 9th July               | KOBE via MOJI     |

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having

good accommodation for first class passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 10 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES., 3rd July, at noon.

Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI., 6th July, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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General Managers.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

| For      | Steamship | On                         |
|----------|-----------|----------------------------|
| HAIPHONG | Loksang   | Thurs., 5th July at 7 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI | Yusang    | Fri., 6th July at 6 a.m.   |
| SHANGHAI | Wosang    | Sat., 7th July at d'light. |
| MANILA   | Luongsang | Sat., 7th July at 3 p.m.   |
| MANILA   | Yuensang  | Sat., 14th July at 3 p.m.  |

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high tickets can be obtained for Nanyang and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

Matsuo Iron Works Shipbuilding.

A freight steamer of 3,330 tons gross register was launched recently from the Matsuo Iron Works' dockyard at Koyagi, Nagasaki. This vessel, which was built for Mr. Sawayama, of Nagasaki, is the largest yet undertaken by the Matsuo Iron Works.

Seamen and Overtime.

At a meeting of the Cardiff and Bristol Channel Shipowners' Association, held recently at Cardiff, for the purpose of considering an application from the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union for a fixed overtime agreement, four members were appointed to confer with Mr. J. T. Duncan (Chairman of the Shipping Federation) on the subject, which it was resolved should be placed before the Shipping Federation to be dealt with nationally.

Wasted Food on Shipboard.

Joaquin Parreira, messroom steward of a Portuguese steamer, was charged at Cardiff recently with wasting food, and J. Sousa, chief steward, with permitting wastage. The evidence showed that buckets filled with loaves, fruit, fish, and vegetables were emptied by Parreira on a refuse heap. In fine Parreira £5 or one month, the captain £40 or three months, and the chief steward £50 or three months. The Stipendiary said the case disclosed a very great scandal, and indicated the urgent necessity of providing further and greater restrictions on the supply of food to ships' crews.

Stone Ships.

Stone ships, which the Norwegians propose to build by way of countervailing their losses through submarines, are by no means a nautical novelty. About a dozen years ago the Italian Government took the lead in constructing battleships with "armoured concrete," and we were told at the time that the example was being eagerly followed by the United States. Apparently no report on these experiments has hitherto been published. It was claimed that warships built of reinforced concrete would possess greater ability to resist violent shocks and never require cleaning, painting, or repair, while any damage done by projectiles would be "purely local." Moreover, the cost of construction with concrete instead of steel is less than one half.

Hamburg's Reconstruction Plans.

The Hamburg House of Burgesses has passed an official motion for the setting up of a Committee of 10 members of the House of Burgesses and five members of the Senate for the preparation of the State measures which are necessary in order, after the war, to secure for Hamburg's trade, shipping, and industry, the necessary bases for reconstruction and fresh expansion. The proceedings and the articles in the Hamburg Press shed a remarkable light on the complete decay of Hamburg during the war, and on schemes for the future which, whether they succeed or fail, will have considerable importance. The motion was carried, without debate, after a speech by the President of the House. He declared that Hamburg has suffered more from the war than any other German State or German city, and he proceeded: "Even our hardy-rired Eastern Provinces are, as regards their losses—apart from the loss of life—in an advantageous position as compared with Hamburg, because it will be easier to repair their losses with money. Houses which have been destroyed or burnt out can be rebuilt, losses of cattle can be made good, and the fields can be sown again, if the necessary money is there. But what has been destroyed in Hamburg cannot simply be restored with money. Hamburg's prosperity depends upon trade and shipping; both have been almost completely destroyed. Simple restoration is impossible, because all the threads have been severed which united Hamburg with the whole world. The resumption of these communications will be infinitely difficult, in view of the hostility of the whole world, and in view of the piteous competition of our enemies. It appears that Hamburg intends to agitate for the annexation or acquisition of certain Prussian territory, and also for railway concessions, development of waterways, and other special objects. But the main feature of the new policy is an attempt to restore Hamburg by making it an important industrial centre, so that it may make living out of the home market."

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In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three-Bedroom Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

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Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports. European Ports and the West Indies.

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Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

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B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.  
FORWARDING DEPT.  
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN  
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.  
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited  
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences  
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

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Yok Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.  
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
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14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" July 18, at noon.  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15, at noon.  
S.S. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12, at noon.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over  
head electric fans and electric lighting A.L.L. LOWER BERTHS &  
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special  
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Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian  
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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO  
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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
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## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 7.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 6.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 11.00

## HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 3rd JULY, 1917.  
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 4th JULY, 1917.  
8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Honam.  
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok  
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's  
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 8th JULY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at  
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30  
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police  
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station  
facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at  
this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and  
Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday  
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,  
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every  
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other  
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round  
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice  
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.  
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| San Francisco via Japan             | Persia M.      | T. K. K.             | 3, July           |
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| San Francisco via Japan             | Colombia       | P. M. S. S.          | 18, July          |
| San Francisco via Japan             | Bintang        | J. C. J. L.          | 19, July          |
| San Francisco via Japan             | Siberia M.     | T. K. K.             | 27, July          |
| Victoria B.C., & Japan              | Yokohama M.    | N. Y. K.             | 1, Aug.           |
| San Francisco via Japan             | Tenyo M.       | P. M. S. S.          | 10, Aug.          |
| San Francisco via Japan             | Venezuela      | T. K. K.             | 15, Aug.          |
| San Francisco via Japan             | Nippon M.      | P. M. S. S.          | 25, Aug.          |
| San Francisco via Japan             | China          | P. M. S. S.          | 5, Sept.          |
| San Francisco via Japan             | Shinyo M.      | T. K. K.             | 7, Sept.          |
| San Francisco via Japan             | Ecuador        | P. M. S. S.          | 12, Sept.         |

## JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

|                             |            |             |          |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| Shanghai                    | Chenan     | B. & S.     | 4, July  |
| Shanghai                    | Sinkiang   | B. & S.     | 5, July  |
| Haiphong                    | Loksang    | J. M. Co.   | 5, July  |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow    | Haihong    | D. L. Co.   | 6, July  |
| Shanghai                    | Yusang     | J. M. Co.   | 6, July  |
| Manila                      | Longsang   | J. M. Co.   | 7, July  |
| Shanghai                    | Wosang     | J. M. Co.   | 7, July  |
| Haiphong                    | Kaifong    | B. & S.     | 7, July  |
| Shanghai                    | Anhui      | B. & S.     | 8, July  |
| Shanghai via Amoy           | Tjikini    | J. C. J. L. | 8, July  |
| Kobe via Moji               | Tibodas    | J. C. J. L. | 9, July  |
| Kobe                        | Jinsen M.  | N. Y. K.    | 10, July |
| Shanghai                    | Sunning    | B. & S.     | 10, July |
| Shanghai                    | Shantung   | B. & S.     | 12, July |
| Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama | Aki M.     | N. Y. K.    | 13, July |
| Weihaiwei and Tientsin      | Kueichow   | B. & S.     | 13, July |
| Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama | Atsuta M.  | N. Y. K.    | 14, July |
| Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama | Ceylon M.  | N. Y. K.    | 14, July |
| Manila                      | Yuenang    | J. M. Co.   | 14, July |
| Shanghai                    | Yingchow   | B. & S.     | 15, July |
| Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama | Hitachi M. | N. Y. K.    | 18, July |

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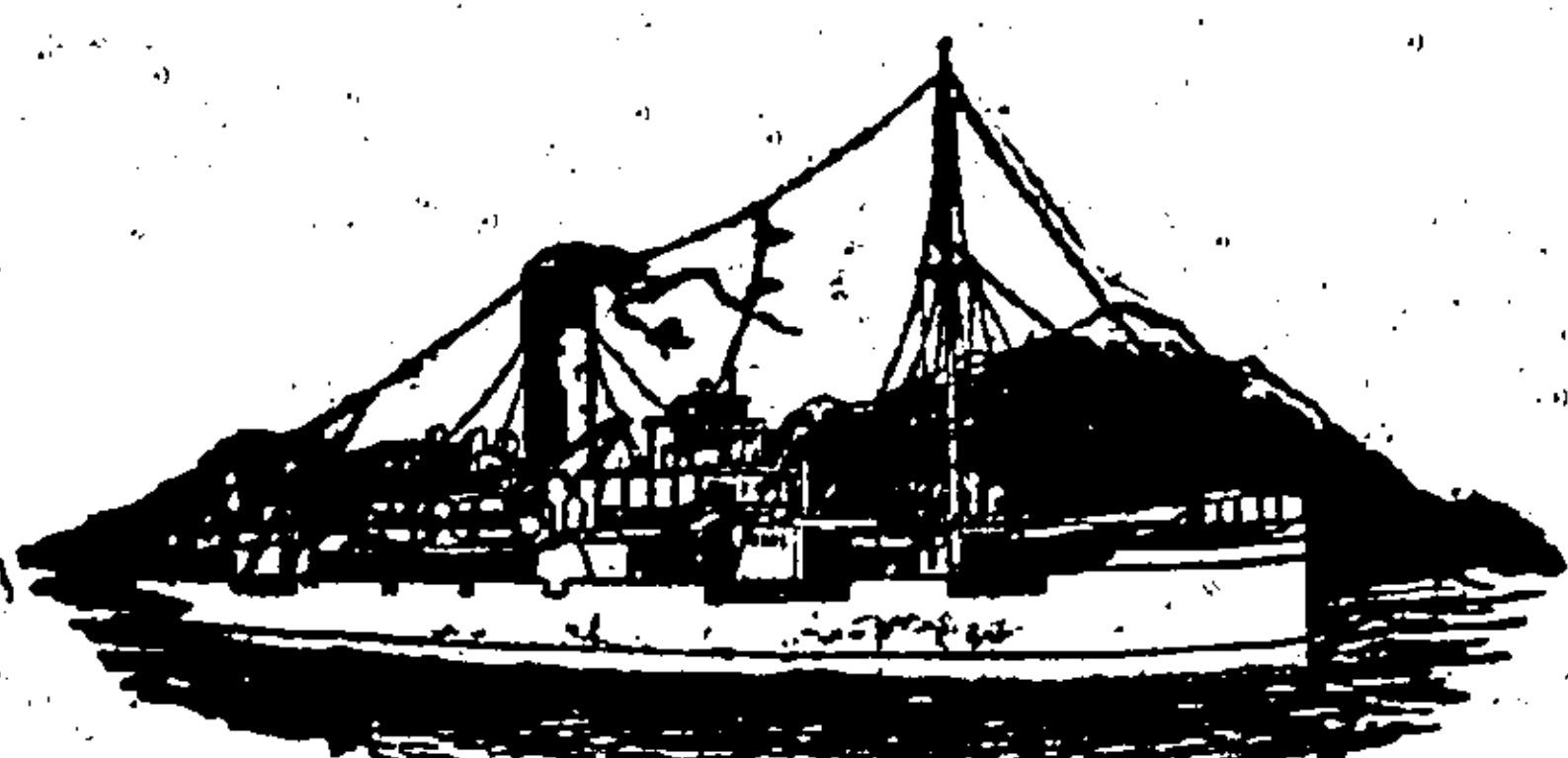
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The above named steamer  
having arrived, consignees of  
cargo are hereby notified to  
send in their Bills of Lading for  
countersignature, and to take  
immediate delivery of cargo from  
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered  
on 2nd July, at 5 P.M., will  
be landed at consignees' risk and  
expense, and delivery must then  
be taken from the Company's  
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed  
on all cargo remaining un-  
delivered on 7th July, at 5 P.M.  
No Fire Insurance whatever  
will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised  
after the goods have left the  
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo  
will be landed into the Company's  
Godown, where they will be  
examined on 11th July, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if  
filed after the 13th July, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1917.

## Empire Trading.

Mr. Boner Law, Leader of the  
House, stated in the Commons  
that the Imperial War Cabinet  
has unanimously accepted the  
principle that each part of the  
Empire, having due regard to  
interests of our Allies, shall give  
special favourable treatment  
and facilities to the produce and  
manufactures of other parts of  
the Empire. (Cheers.) There is  
no intention whatever of making  
any change during the war. The  
resolution leaves the question of  
foodstuffs open and does not  
involve the taxation of food.

## FROM THE PULPIT.

Fruitful Old Age.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev.  
J. Kirk Macdonald, at Union  
Church on Sunday morning:

"They that are planted in the  
house of the Lord shall flourish  
in the courts of our God. They  
shall still bring forth fruit in old  
age; they shall be full of sap and  
green; to show that the Lord is  
upright; He is my rock, and there  
is no unrighteousness in Him."  
Psalm 92/13-14.

It would be but too easy to  
provide foil against which such  
hopeful words as these show the  
brighter contrast. Old age is a  
subject on which a great deal  
has been written, and most of it  
very different from what is given  
us here. The thoughts of this  
psalm are not of the kind which  
ordinarily rise in the mind along  
with that of old age, but the  
Bible, which is the most hopeful  
book in the world, contains a few  
parallels to it. Not that the  
Bible is one-sided on  
the subject. It recognises  
that there is an old age whose  
days are evil, that years may draw  
nigh of which it can be said  
that there is no pleasure in them.

It also recognises the troubles  
and disabilities, so often experi-  
enced in old age; indeed there is  
no more pathetic cry in the whole  
psalter than the twice uttered ap-  
plication, "Cast me not off in the  
time of old age, forsake me not  
when my strength faileth. O God  
Thou hast taught me from my  
youth; now also when I am old and  
grey-headed forsake me not."  
(Ps. 71).

Apart from Scripture, ancient  
literature at large is simply  
stocked with uncheerful refer-  
ences to the later years of life.  
The document entitled by many  
antiquarians the oldest book in  
the world begins in that very  
strain. Its date is a full 3300  
B. C., and it is known as the  
Papyrus of Pash-Hotep, a viceroys  
of ancient Egypt. Here is the  
paragraph in metrical transla-  
tion:—

"Man unto his dotage falls,  
Decay comes on him, and his  
years decline,  
Youth's glory fades; each day an  
old man's heart  
Is vexed and wearied more; his  
eyes go blind,  
His ears go deaf, and ceaselessly  
his strength  
Dissolves and dwindles; lo, his  
mouth is dumb,  
He speaks not as he spake; his  
feeble mind  
Remembers not the deeds of yester-  
day.  
Yea his whole body suffers; good  
is ill,  
Taste disappears; Ah, miserable  
man!  
Age is thy misery."

Such is said to be the earliest  
written word we possess of human  
reflection on this mortal life, and  
it could be easily matched from  
the pages of the classics.

Our Shakespeare's "Seven  
Agas" is pointedly suggested the  
dimallest lines in English  
literature. Man regards himself  
before the rage and tumult of this  
world as Lear before the tumult  
of the elements:—"Here I stand  
your slave, A poor, infirm, weak  
and despised old man." In the  
tragedy of Lear we have pre-  
sented as only Shakespeare could  
present it, the picture of age in  
all that it should not be; deserted,  
dishonoured, helpless, despairing.

What God intends it to be is  
shown in such a way as we have  
here: "They that are planted in  
the house of the Lord shall  
flourish in the courts of our God.  
They shall still bring forth fruit  
in old age; They shall be full of  
sap and green."

Yet even of Christian people  
but few seem to desire length of  
days. People don't want to live  
to be old, they tell you. Well,  
are they right? Or are they re-  
vealing a great deficiency in  
Christian experience, faith and  
hope? No doubt there are ex-



## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

## French Actively Engaged.

London, July 2.  
A French communique states: In the Cerny-Ailles sector the big calibre shell bombardment redoubled in intensity towards the end of the night. Shortly afterwards a most violent enemy attack was made east of Cerny on a front of five hundred metres on both sides of the Ailles-Paisy road. The enemy occupied a line of trenches levelled by shells and evacuated by us. Our concentrated shelling created great havoc among the enemy who despite all efforts were unable to push the attack further. The artillery contest continued very lively in this sector throughout the day. There was intermittent shelling elsewhere, more lively on the left of the Meuse, at Hill 304 and in the Mort Homme sector.

## German Uneasiness.

London, July 2.  
The Germans are displaying increasing uneasiness on the Belgian front. The feeling in the Allied lines is that the latest move is an attempt to approach the famous ferryman's house, situated on the Yser Canal, the scene of many bloody encounters since the opening of the war.

## Large Numbers of Prisoners Captured.

London, July 1.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "There is considerable enemy artillery activity in the Scarpe valley, in the neighbourhood of Lens and northward of Fysrive. During June we captured 8,688 Germans including 173 officers, also taking 67 guns including two heavies, 102 trench mortars, 345 machine guns and great quantities of other material."

## German Offensive Advised.

Zurich, July 1.  
In the German Press the militaristic betrayal discomposure at the arrival of American troops and weigh the question of the desirability of the Central Empires' initiating an offensive before the Entente is permitted to deliberately complete extensive plans the execution of which they may postpone until next Spring. The pro-German "Basler Nachrichten" in this connection says even the foe cannot withhold admiration for the tenacity and perseverance of the English as well as their recklessness combined with adaptability for using every means to reach the desired end; but it doubts if an equally determined foe will delay an offensive pending the American Army's readiness to attack.

## Great Activity.

London, July 1.  
A French communique states: "Despite the recrudescence of the bombardment east of Cerny, only local engagements occurred in the sector of Cerny and Willes, where our grenadiers repulsed enemy attacks at various points. The enemy violently bombarded our front lines east of Rheims and powerful enemy raids made east of La Pompelle and north and north-east of Bruny cost the enemy serious losses and were fruitless. The artillery struggle continued to be intense in the region of Avocourt Wood, Hill 304 and Mort Homme. Our fire smashed up an attack on the Avocourt Redoubt and there was a lively engagement west of Mortomme, round one of our advanced posts which was lost and retaken five times and finally abandoned by both sides because gun fire had completely destroyed it."

## GERMANY'S NEED OF LEATHER.

Amsterdam, July 2.  
Owing to the leather shortage the German authorities have ordered school teachers to advise the children to attend school barefooted.

## FAMOUS AIRMAN'S OPINION.

New York, July 2.  
Orville Wright interviewed said that ten thousand aeroplanes would end the war in ten weeks. He favoured a vast fleet of aeroplanes carrying one man and a machine gun.

## UNREST IN AUSTRIA.

Amsterdam, July 2.  
A telegram from Budapest states that the damage caused by the franchise demonstrations is estimated at a million kronor. The windows of eighty cafes and two hundred shops were smashed and the goods stolen.

## THE QUEEN AND "BABY WEEK."

London, July 2.  
H.M. the Queen opens this afternoon a great exhibition in connection with the "Baby Week" movement throughout the country, which is intended to promote infant welfare work to fill up the gaps caused by the war.

## PERFORM IN INDIA.

## Important Changes Foreshadowed.

London, July 2.  
The "Daily Telegraph" says that in consequence of the Mesopotamia Report, the Government is preparing a scheme of administrative reform in India, especially in the military department. The Cabinet, assisted by experts, is closely considering the whole matter and important decisions are expected when Mr. Lloyd George returns from Scotland.

## Re-Appointments.

London, July 1.  
In view of the restrictions on travel, Mr. Chamberlain, with the approval of his Majesty has invited Lord Pentland (Governor of Madras) and Lord Willington (Governor of Bombay) to serve on in India. They have consented.

## THE NORTH SEA DANGER ZONE.

The Hague, July 2.  
The Government has drawn the attention of Great Britain to the fact that the new regulation extending the danger zone in the North Sea will render shipping from Holland round the north of England completely impossible. A modification is asked for.

## STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

## THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

## Lemberg Probably the Objective.

London, July 2.  
The news of the Russian offensive has been received with joy in London and Paris. Koniukuy is twenty miles to the west of Tarnopol.

The general opinion is that the Russians' objective is Lemberg, the capture of which would be of great political and strategical importance.

While the Russian losses are apparently heavy, the statement in the German evening communique, that there have not been any successes, is intended chiefly for Petrograd consumption.

General Hindenburg's and General Ludendorff's visit to the Austrian Headquarters shows the importance which the High Command attaches to General Brusiloff's move.

## ENEMY ACTIVE ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, July 2.  
An Italian official message states: "The enemy has been most active between Lake Garda and the Ledro Valley."

Attacks between San Giovanni and Biscione, to the north of Malgajumella and Mezzolaso, failed.

## A MURDER TRIAL.

## Last Criminal Sessions Case.

The last case of the June Criminal Sessions was heard before the Chief Justice, (Sir William Bess Davies) at the Supreme Court today, when Wong Tain-leung was arraigned on a charge of murdering Tsai Pak-sun, at 85, Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, on May 22.

The Attorney General, (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp), appeared to prosecute and prisoner was represented by Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. R. F. Mattingley).

A plea of "not guilty" was returned.

The following composed the jury:—Messrs. G. A. de Silva, F. G. Herridge, J. Laing, W. Taylor, F. X. Soares, A. Lambden and A. W. Heron.

The Attorney General stated that it was a very simple case, and he did not propose to open it at any length. He handed photographs of the room where the alleged murder took place to the jury, and said that on the evening of May 22, between seven and eight o'clock, three men were lying on the bed. One of them was the deceased. The prisoner came in and almost immediately, according to the evidence, went up to the deceased and stabbed him, inflicting altogether nineteen wounds, until he had almost killed him. Prisoner then went downstairs and walked straight to the Police Station, giving himself up. He handed over to the police the knife (produced) it seemed that the prisoner had a grievance against some men, of whom he thought deceased was one. When charged at the Police Station the following day, prisoner stated:—"I want to exchange a life for a life with him, because he has driven me to my last extremity. He robbed me of all my money."

Dr. Macfarlane, Government Bacteriologist, gave evidence, speaking to examining a quantity of clothing, on which he found human blood. These were prisoner's clothes. He also examined many other articles, on all of which he found blood.

Dr. Smalley, Medical Officer at Kowloon, stated that he was called by telephone to the house where the affair took place. He found the deceased lying on a bed, suffering from very numerous wounds. There were many blood splashes on the wall and partition next to the bed. The deceased was still alive, and witness dressed some of the wounds, having him removed to the hospital at Yau-mat. Witness took him straight to the operating room, but the man died just as he was put on the table. A post-mortem examination was later made, witness going on to describe the many wounds inflicted. Death was due to multiple wounds, shock and hemorrhage.

The coxswain of a steam launch, who lives at the house in question, stated that it was a sort of club for business and launch people. On May 22, he went into the club and just later a friend arrived. They were talking for about half an hour when deceased came in. They all laid on the bed and

smoked opium. Soon afterwards prisoner came in, and when a little way from the bed said to deceased: "What about it?" the answer being "I won't listen to anything." Prisoner went up to deceased and put his hands on his chest. Witness got up and said "Don't fight here. If you have anything to say to each other say it quietly by and by." Witness' friend also advised them not to fight, but prisoner had by this time a knife in his hand. Witness touched the prisoner on his arm, but the prisoner said:—"It is none of your business, move away." Deceased had raised himself half way up when prisoner stabbed him in the forehead. Witness went on to describe the struggle which ensued and said he shouted out. A police whistle was blown downstairs. Prisoner afterwards went downstairs, and witness followed saying, "You have stabbed him, and must go to the station." Prisoner replied, "You need not follow me," and witness saw the prisoner go to the station. Witness turned back and went to deceased's salt shop where he reported what had taken place.

Questioned by Mr. Alabaster, witness said he was a friend of deceased. The club was not an opium den, and witness kept the club so that his friends could go in out of the rain. Witness could suggest no reason why prisoner should want to kill the deceased.

Witness was closely questioned by the Chief Justice as to why he and the other man did not attack the prisoner when they saw him brandishing a knife over the deceased, his excuse being that it was all done so quickly.

Further evidence was taken. Dr. Woodman stated that he had attended prisoner in Victoria Gaol and saw nothing which would make him think prisoner was insane.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster, witness said he had had a little more experience in mental cases than an ordinary practitioner.

If you knew that prisoner's sister had died insane would it help you in your test?—Not unless I had a great deal more information.

You shall have it later on. Everybody is insane until they are proved sane?—No, everyone is sane until proved insane.

In answer to the Chief Justice, who asked if cases of epilepsy were common among Asiatics, witness said that during the last three months there had been five cases in Hongkong. He agreed with the Chief Justice that it was a common sequence to drink.

The jury returned a verdict against the prisoner of committing murder while insane.

Prisoner was ordered to be confined in Victoria Gaol during His Majesty's pleasure.

Swiss Diplomatic Change.

M. Paul Buter, now Swiss Minister at Washington, has been appointed to the new post of Minister at The Hague for the duration of the war. Hitherto Switzerland has been represented in the Netherlands by the Minister to Great Britain.

## CHINA'S RESTORED MONARCHY.

## PRESIDENT LI REPORTED IN HIDING.

## What Attitude Will Canton Take?

Telegrams to hand to-day regarding Hsuan Tung's restoration to the Throne of China state that the event occurred at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant. General Chang Fan's troops entered the Manchu Palace and the Presidential Palace at the same hour. General Chang's troops have since been patrolling the streets of Peking.

It is stated that General Chang, through Liang Ting-fun (Tachun of Shanung) advised President Li Yuan-hung to retire, but the latter asserted that he was prepared to die rather than to give up his office.

Chu Sai-ching (who was Premier under the last Dynasty) and Wong Sa-chan (a military commander at Peking) are said to be supporting the movement.

Li Yuan-hung, who has been made a First-Class Duke, is stated to be in hiding at a certain Legation. It is said that he will be removed to Ying Toi Island, in the Imperial Gardens.

The Probable Premier. It is expected that the Emperor will appoint General Chang Fan as Premier.

According to the latest information, it is said that the restoration of the Emperor was secretly planned by General Chang Fan, Kang Ya-wei (the noted Reformist, King Chai-chung (Commander-in-Chief at Peking), Liang Ting-fun and others, and that they decided to carry out the movement by surprise.

An Imperial Decree appointing Luk Wing-ting to be Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

The Emperor's Rescript.

In the course of an Imperial Rescript, the Emperor says that when he originally ascended the Throne he was very young and could not suppress the trouble throughout the country. During the third year of his reign the first Revolution broke out, and the Empress (his mother) was anxious that the people should not suffer calamity. Therefore she asked Yuan Shih-kai to form a Provisional Government and to give the political power to the people. But ever since the establishment of the Republic, fighting had never ceased, while robbery and bribery existed everywhere. Although the revenue increased to a large extent, yet the Republican Government had borrowed billions in foreign loans, involving the nation in heavy debt. He did not think the Empress' goodness would turn to such disaster. Recently there had been strife among the various parties, and on the recommendation of Chang Fan, Fang Kuo-cheng, Luk Wing-ting and others, and also through the recommendation of Li Yuan-hung, he was compelled to ascend the Throne. Henceforth the Government would be Constitutional. The Royal Family expenses would be \$4,000,000 a year, and would not be increased. The Royal Family would not interfere in political matters. The differences between Manchus and Chinese would be dissolved. All Treaties and Loans concluded with Foreign Governments would be respected. All unreasonable levies made by the late Government would be abolished, while the civil laws published in the first year of Hsuan Tung's reign would be enforced in the future. In future there would be no political parties, while all political offenders would be pardoned. The people could wear the queue or dispense with it, as they pleased.

How Canton Received the News. The news of the restoration of the Emperor caused surprise in Canton, but official circles, we learn, have not yet displayed their attitude. Nearly all the vernacular papers, however, have already indignantly commented on the subject.

## LAWN TENNIS.

K.C.C. v. R.E. Serpts' Mess.

This match was played at Kowloon yesterday, the result being an easy win for the home team, by 63 games to 38.

Scores:—Christian and Mead beat Wilson and Heath 8-3; beat Beakers and Johns 10-1; beat McGregor and White 10-1.

Richmond and Davidson beat Wilson and Heath 6-5; beat Beakers and Johns 6-5; lost to McGregor and White 1-10.

Railton and Jack beat Wilson and Heath 8-3; beat Beakers and Johns 9-2; lost to McGregor and White 5-6.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. W. Franks, Acting D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

## Provisional Medical Certificates.

A member submitting a provisional medical certificate must see that the certificate covers the date of any patrol, or other duty, from which he has been absent by reason of the illness in respect of which the certificate is obtained.

## Police School.

An examination will be held by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, D.S.P., of Classes 12, 13, 14, and 15 at Queen's College on Friday, July 6, at 5.45 p.m. Members may attend in mufti.

## Band Practices for July.

At 6 p.m.—July 5, 9, 11, 17, 20 and 24.

## Music Classes.

At 6 p.m.—July 12 and 18.

The merchants and tradesmen are remaining quiet, but there have been some demonstrations in the streets.

A notice has been published by the Takwan stating that he will protect the Republic.

We are informed by one well-versed in Chinese affairs that there is considerable doubt as to what will happen in the South in consequence of the latest developments. Both the Takwan of Kwangtung (Chan Ping-kwan) and the Takwan of Kwangsi (Tam Ho-ming) were formerly petty officials under Luk Wing-ting and it was through his influence that they were appointed to their present positions. Luk, who is Military Commissioner of the Two Kwangs, has his headquarters at Shui Hing, on the West River, and it is not yet known whether he will accept the Viceroyalty.

Luk Wing-ting has been in Peking recently, and it is stated that during his visit he went to see the boy Emperor and made presents to him. He left the North before the Conference of Northern Tachuns was held, but he is said to have stated that he would agree with whatever decisions the Conference came to. Later, when the Tachuns forced the President's hands, and Kwangtung proclaimed its "autonomy," Luk expressed no opinion on the attitude of the South.

Until Luk Wing-ting decides on the acceptance of the Viceroyalty, or otherwise, Canton's attitude will probably remain uncertain.

## What London Thinks.

A Reuter's message dated July 2 says:—Chinese prominent men in London express the opinion that the accession of Hsuan Tung will not cause any serious trouble. The change is not likely to alter China's foreign relations.

## Chang Fan's Object.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that Chang Fan's object is the establishment of a Constitutional Monarchy. He is apparently supported by the entire Military Party in Peking and the majority of the Northern Governors.

All Quiet in Peking. The latest news to hand is that all is quiet in Peking.

## MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

Sequel to Motor Mishap.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, the case was proceeded with in which a Chinese motor car driver is charged with the manslaughter of a Chinese woman, whom it is alleged that he knocked down with his car, No. 28, as she was walking along Praya East. The deceased died soon after the accident.

Dr. Macfarlane spoke to examining the deceased, and detailed the injuries received. There was a rupture of the spleen, and a big bruise on the back of head. The cause of death was multiple wounds.

Inspector Sim added here that it was thought that two wheels of the car had passed over the body.

In giving evidence, Inspector Sim stated that he was passing at the time and saw a crowd. He found the woman sitting against a pillar. She was dazed and could hardly speak. She was taken to the hospital. The motor car had not stopped, and there was no one who could tell him the number of it. A District Watchman told him that he had chased the car for some distance. The defendant was subsequently arrested.

Other evidence was taken, and the case adjourned.

## AQUATICS.

## The H.A.A.F. Swimming Sports.

The Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation Swimming Sports are attracting increasing interest from year to year. This year it has been found necessary to separate Schools events and Open Events, and, accordingly, two separate sports are being held. The Schools events take place to-morrow at the V. R. C. Swimming Bath at 2 p.m.

The purpose of the H.A.A.F. is to encourage all manner of sport among the Chinese, in order to work up available material for the Far Eastern Games. In view of the fact that there are splendid swimming facilities in Hongkong, the Committee of the Far Eastern Games looks to Hongkong Chinese to represent them against the Philippines and Japan.

Two shields have been offered this year which should sharpen the competition and create added interest. St. Stephen's College has offered a shield to the Champion in the Senior Events of the Schools Sports, which is to be called "the H. A. A. F. Schools' Championship Shield," and Mr. Ho Kwong has offered a shield to the school winning the Junior Team Race. This shield will be called the "The Ho Kwong Shield."

The heats of the Schools events took place yesterday, and the indications are that there will be some interesting races on Wednesday. The Band of the 14th Panjab will be in attendance.

## CANTON NEWS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, July 1.

The Judicial Department has been instructed by the Takwan that important civil cases, which are usually sent to the High Court in Peking will in future be dealt with at his and the Governor's yamen.

The War Expenses Bureau was inaugurated to-day. The taxan monopoly will be divided into eight sections throughout the Province. The Canton section, including the neighbouring districts, will be farmed out for \$6,000,000, and the remaining seven for about \$4,900,000 altogether.

Following the decision to despatch a punitive expedition to the North, Fang Sing-to, the commander of the Yunnan troops, called on the Takwan and requested a sum of \$100,000 in order to make the necessary preparations. The latter replied stating that a sum of \$500,000 would be granted when the taxan gambling revenue is received, but that no money could be spared till then. Hence the despatch of the troops has been delayed.



## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## Selangor Rubber.

The quantity of rubber exported from Selangor in 1916 was 26,182 tons, compared with 19,192 tons in 1915, the value increasing by \$21,416,801. Copra increased somewhat in value but decreased in quantity. The value of tin exported decreased by \$382,289, but the decrease in the quantity was in greater proportion than the decrease in value.

## British Trade Figures.

The Board of Trade Returns for April follow closely on the heels of the March Returns, and are now only a few days later than in normal times. They are again issued in the same abbreviated form, however, which does not permit giving the usual extracts. From one point of view the April trade returns are satisfactory, since the imports rose 11.7 per cent in value compared with the same month of 1916, and the increase in foodstuffs was no less than \$11,007,241. To what extent higher prices explained this large advance we do not know. The less satisfactory feature was a decrease of 28 per cent in the exports, arising mainly from smaller shipments of beer, spirits, confectionery, wheat meal, and tobacco. Although our exports of cotton piece goods were smaller, we received \$1,171,000 more for them, and we got \$204,498 more for our shipments of woollens. Setting exports of all sorts against the imports the adverse balance for the month comes to \$40,298,000, against only \$29,400,000 in March and \$30,800,000 in April, 1916, and this is the unpleasant feature of the returns. For the four months of this year the imports show an increase of \$23,115,113, the exports an increase of \$16,549,718, and the exports of foreign and colonial merchandise a decrease of \$783,049. The total imports of raw silk in April were 73,503 lb., valued at \$71,831, against 113,227 lb., valued at \$98,520, in April, 1916. Imports of copra amounted to 3,064 tons (3,947 tons last year), valued at \$131,021 (\$133,890). In the month under notice 3,495 tons of tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs, were imported, the value being \$742,066, these figures comparing with 4,670 tons, with a value of \$914,999, in the corresponding month of last year. The Bonded Warehouse account shows that the total quantity of tea remaining in the Bonded Warehouses of the United Kingdom, or entered to be warehoused therein on April 30, was 82,349,000 lb. (against 100,013,000 lb. last year), of which 11,294,000 lb. (10,817,000 lb.) was China tea.

## Trading Conditions During the War.

Mr. Robert Curphy presided over the annual meeting of the Liverpool Trade Protection Society, which was held recently at 41, Castle street, Liverpool. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said they met again in the midst of the great European war, and the widening of the area of conflict, through the entry of other countries, since their last annual meeting, had led to very difficult trading conditions in this country, partly through the continued withdrawal of men from industry and commerce (in many cases to the serious detriment of established business enterprises), and also through increased restrictions upon imports and exports and upon materials used in various trades. He hesitated to express a definite opinion about these restrictions, but if the opinion of representative organisations had been obtained before some of the departmental regulations were made, which had been repeatedly altered after the first issue, a result less injurious to trade and more beneficial to the objects desired would have been secured. (Hear, hear.) Business men were as keenly anxious as any class in the country in the prosecution of the war to a successful end. (Hear, hear.) They realised that sacrifices must be made to secure the future welfare of the British race, but they also realised that many mistakes had

## MERRY FUNERAL IN TOKYO.

## Gay Orchestral Music Filled the Air.

A very eccentric funeral ceremony was conducted at a Temple in Tokyo the other day, the Japan Times reports. The father of Mr. S. Tachibana, who was private secretary of the Minister of Education, Dr. Takada, died some time ago, but, says the *Nichi Nichi*, he was an atheist to the backbone, having faith neither in Buddhism, Christianity, nor Shintoism, so that Mr. Tachibana, the heir, could not but puzzle over appropriate rites wherewith to perform the funeral of his father. It is conventional in such a case that the dead is buried in accordance with Buddhist rites in this country, but the ex-private secretary of the Education Minister refrained from conventionalising the funeral, and after mature considerations, reports the paper, Mr. Tachibana, who has a great propensity for music, decided to perform the service as merrily as possible. Spurred by this decision, he employed the orchestra of the Imperial theatre on the funeral day. He also requested the musical society of Waseda University to attend, and when the coffin was conveyed to a certain temple he had selected, the strains of gay orchestral music filled the air. No messages of condolence or mourning, without which a funeral ceremony is not perfect, were read. The band played merry songs. To add to the eccentricity of the funeral, it is reported, all the queer scenes were taken on cinematograph films. The films are reported to have been sent to the younger brother of Mr. Tachibana, now in Kiev, Russia.

## TENNYSON AND AMERICA.

## The Original Version of "Hands all Round."

We have had many inquiries (says the *Observer*) about the source of the "suppressed" verses by Tennyson which were quoted by a correspondent in our issue of April 29. They were addressed to America and ran as follows:—

Gigantic daughter of the West,  
We drink to thee across the flood,  
We know thee most, we love thee best,  
For art thou not of British blood?

Should war's mad blast again be blown,  
Permit not thou the tyrant powers  
To fight thy Mother here alone,  
But let thy broadsides roar with ours.

O rise, our strong Atlantic sons,  
When war against our freedom springs!  
O speak to Europe through your guns,  
They can be understood by Kings.

Our correspondent now informs us that they appeared in an article on "Tennyson's 'Suppressed Poems,'" in *Harper's Monthly Magazine* of December, 1903 (page 73). Originally they were part of the poem afterwards published under the title of "Hands All Round," the earlier version, signed "Merlin," appeared in the *Examiner* of February 7, 1852.

been made, much needless expenditure incurred, and injury inflicted upon business enterprise; and a great deal of that waste and injury, and some at least of the mistakes, might have been avoided if representative trade organisations had been more fully consulted, and the expert advice and assistance of their members had been obtained beforehand. (Hear, hear.) Mr. R. G. Bradley seconded the resolution was adopted. The retiring directors were all re-elected. Mr. Thomas L. Phillips was elected president, and Mr. John Collier vice-president, for the coming year.

## SUBALTERN'S SCHOOL.

## Some Details of the Training.

"Discipline yourself first." The words, clear-cut and precise, came from the top of the college hall. You must get discipline by personal example. A hundred cadets sat perfectly still, rose to their feet as the officer took up his hat, and stood stiffly to attention as he passed. The lecture was over.

Take a look at the men as they file out, note-books in hand. A brooded, upright crowd of young men in officer-like clothes, you notice, without the stars of rank. Some are over thirty a few barely twenty, but mostly they are between the two ages—a manly lot. One in every ten or so wears a ribbon, a Distinguished Conduct or a Military Medal. They were serious-faced a few moments ago, but now there is a boyish fondling mood creeping over their faces. They have open faces straight eyes that have been used to looking death fall in the face. Ninety per cent. have seen active service of twelve months or thereabouts—a few twice that time—and mainly they have won their stripes (that they took off on becoming officer-cadets), and the recommendation for commissions which brought them home, in the field. From the field they came, and the majority of these hundred reached dear England on Christmas night.

Making the Best Type. They reported to the War Office and were thence sent to their depots with a recommendation for leave not exceeding a month. For that month they retained their rank, and they joined cadet battalions in different parts of the British Isles.

These we are watching live in a university town, two, three, or six in a college room, according as it is spacious or otherwise, and they dine in the college hall—over four centuries old—plainly and simply, and they are to some extent members of that famous college—they play their football matches in its colours—and maybe they will be proud to tell that they were "undergraduates of war" there and won their star within its walls.

"Very enjoyable, not too easy," is the cadet's description of their life. They are inspected on parade at 7.15 a.m., and sometimes their drills and lectures keep them busy—not continuously, of course—till 9 p.m. Always there is time in the afternoon for a game of Soccer, Rugby, Hockey, or what you will. They have their sports committee, their recreation-rooms with piano, daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, and indoor games; their afternoon tea-shop and supper-room. But best of all, they would tell you they have their rooms made cosy with fires, their bath, and their beds—simple "biscuits" and blankets—but free after France, and beds after the Somme!

They work hard. Their training is thorough. This is an average daily programme after two or three weeks' work. 6.30, rouse. 7.15, squad drill. 8, Breakfast. 9, rifle inspection. 9.15, physical training. 10.30, musketry—aiming. 11.30, communication drill (voice training). 12, platoon drill. 1, lance: 2 p.m., lecture on bombing. 5.30, lecture on map reading. 7, dinner. 8.30, lecture by medical officer. 10.30, lights out. The daily programmes are different of course. It is easy to understand their diversity and interest when you consider that their lectures include tactics, internal economy, discipline, prismatic compass, field sketching, messages and reports, visual training and their text-books, military law, King's regulations, ceremonial drill, field service regulations, hygiene, bayonet fighting, and notes on trench warfare.

But underlying it all and interwoven with it all is the most serious and constant effort on the part of the officers to make the cadet an officer of the best type—the quietly dressed, unobtrusive gentleman; the leader; the man who thinks of his men first and himself last; who performs his duties with scrupulous care and fairness; who teaches his men to reason and have

self-respect; who has disciplined himself and will discipline his men by his example; who will see his men's complaints through, having satisfied himself that they are just.

## THE PERFECT WOMAN.

## Athletic, Mechanical, Pious, Etc.

"The perfect woman" has just been defined by a conference of teachers from girls' schools throughout England. Here is the result of their united efforts:—

"The perfect woman is forty, is married and is the mother of five children. She is in happy circumstances, living in a beautiful part of the country a few miles from a big town. She is the centre of a good home, in which there is a high standard of cleanliness and comfort and where good taste is everywhere visible in furniture, carpets, curtains, wall paper, ornaments, clothes."

"The ideal woman is sensible and businesslike and her home is a place of peace. She is patriotic and interested in politics and does all she can to remove the causes of suffering among the poor. She is a delightful companion and has a gift for friendship. She is religious and tries to fulfill her duty toward God and toward other people."

"She takes walks, rides bicycle, swims, dances, skates, rows and plays games. She can ride a horse and drive a motor car. She is proficient in many branches of practical learning. She can do anything and everything about the house. She has some knowledge of the law, knows how to invest money, can use a typewriter. She is a great reader; every day she reads some serious book as well as a newspaper and a novel. She speaks three languages besides her own and reads foreign books. She is fond of gardening and has learned several crafts—wood carving, metal work, bookbinding, embroidery."

## MONEY-LENDERS.

## English Judge's Remarks.

In giving judgment in a money-lending case, an English Judge said that the Legislature, in passing an Act dealing with money-lenders and borrowers, had cast upon the judges the difficult duty of considering whether transactions were fair and just, and such as the Courts ought to enforce. There were many bargains as to which no such duty was cast on the Courts, but in money-lending matters the Legislature had to some extent reverted to the position occupied under the laws of the Middle Ages against usury; they had taken notice of the fact that money-lenders do habitually take unfair advantage of the necessities of those who resort to them, and the Courts, therefore, now had to decide whether a transaction was harsh and unconscionable or not.

It had been held that the rate of interest charged might be regarded but was not in itself to be conclusive. It would be the merest folly to lend some persons anything, even on a promise to pay 1,000,000 per cent, and the rate of interest alone was not enough. The Court could not say what would be a proper rate of interest, but only whether the interest charged was excessive. It would be well if the Legislature could give some further guidance to the judges by fixing a maximum rate of interest that could be charged. Many people who borrowed money never realised how much they were being charged, and if it were laid down by law that the interest charged should be plainly shown on the instruments, many who now borrowed would never do so.

And with the carefully chosen officers who teach and the experienced soldiers who are glad to learn success should not be difficult.

JAMES HOBSON.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

## S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## BANKS.

## MARINE INSURANCES.

## FIRE INSURANCES.

## SHIPPING.

## REFINERIES.

## MINING.

## DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &amp; C.

## LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

## COTTON MILLS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY JULY 3, 1917.

## BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building.

## Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

## BUYING.

## DISCOUNT PER \$100:

## Chinese... 20 cts, piece 4 7/16 dis.

## Chinese... 10 ... 4 7/16 dis.

## Hongkong 20 cts, piece ... 4 7/16 dis.

## Hongkong 10 ... 4 7/16 dis.

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

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